

# DIDSBURY PIONEER

VOL. XV

DIDSBURY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22nd, 1917

No. 34

**N. A. COOK, Butcher**

**PURE LARD**

AND COMPOUND  
**AT A REDUCED PRICE**  
BUY A TIN

**PURE**

3 lbs for 75c  
5 lbs for \$1.20  
10 lbs for \$2.30

**COMPOUND**

3 lbs for 65c  
5 lbs for \$1.05  
10 lbs for \$2.00  
20 lbs for \$4.00

Highest cash prices paid for Hides, Eggs and Poultry.

**LEUSZLER BLOCK**

Telephone 127

## Empire Milking Machines.

Buy a Milking Machine that will stand the test NOW and for TIME to COME. That kind is THE EMPIRE. We can prove this. The Empire Milking Machine is recommended by successful dairymen throughout Canada and the United States. Thousands are in use and every machine is giving satisfaction.

Empire Teat Cups are Gentle, Safe and Simple.

With this machine there is absolutely no ill effects to the cow. In fact it has been proven the quantity of milk has increased. Empire Milkers are always on the job each and every day of the year and are certainly worth your investigation. One of these machines can be seen in operation on the farm of Bert Axtell, 3 miles southeast of Didsbury. Write, phone or see me personally.

**A. R. KENDRICK,** Manager Carlyle Dairy Co., Didsbury.  
Box 369 Phone 24

## Worth While

Get our prices for Cream and Milk and we will also get your shipments. Our service and high prices are causing smiles of satisfaction every day; so why not shake hands with opportunity by sending your next delivery of cream or milk to us?

Cash is paid you for every can of cream and your cans are washed and sterilized before leaving the Creamery. Our enlarged accommodation enables us to give you many advantages which heretofore we were unable to do on account of lack of room.

We give what you have a right to expect—BEST SERVICE—BEST PRICES. Try us.

**CLOVERHILL CREAMERY**

DIDSBURY ALBERTA.

R. LeBlanc, Proprietor.

## Makes Cooking a Pleasure

No bending over a hot top to reach the dampers—Kootenay controls are all on the outside—in front. And the oven thermometer shows the temperature without opening the oven door. This range saves fuel, time, trouble and—your temper. Write for booklet.

**McClary's**

**KOOTENAY RANGE**

LONDON TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER  
CALGARY EDMONTON SASKATOON

For Sale by W. G. LIESEMER, Didsbury, Alta

An advertisement in the Pioneer is a good investment

## AROUND THE TOWN

Mrs. L. Coates returned to Calgary on Monday.

W. G. Liesemer has sold 40 mowers this season.

Good morning, Didsbury; have you met Prof. Farrington?

George Young was a visitor on business at Penhold on Saturday.

Miss Gertrude Fortune has returned from her visit to friends in Montana.

The Pioneer office will close at noon on Saturdays until the end of September.

Lucan Pipke, of the Maiden district, had 40 acres of oats in stook Saturday.

A thimble tea will be held at the home of Mrs. T. McDonald on Wednesday next, Aug. 20.

Wm. Francis started cutting wheat on Saturday and was preparing to slash down the barley.

Geo. Madden, of the Rosebud, spent the week end at Gull Lake, returning Monday morning.

The hay crop this year is said to be the best for years and everywhere a large quantity is being put up.

Antone Engen, of Sunnyslope, started his wheat harvest on Saturday. It looks like a 35 bushel to the acre crop.

Entries are already being made for the Didsbury fair and soon they will come with a rush; make YOUR entry now.

The local blacksmiths and wagon makers are very busy. The merry sound of the anvil can be heard from morning till night.

Every car seems to make a noise all its own. Some one has said that A. R. Kendrick's car makes a noise like a cream separator. Next!

Miss Tolina Mackonacker, of Calgary, spent the week end in town, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. L. Coates, at the Rosebud. She returned home Monday.

There is something very seldom happens—a family of seven—all girls—were shod at J. V. Bercht's on Saturday. There should be a corresponding family of boys to even things up.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Stark, and daughter Dolly, motored to Banff on Saturday to spend a short holiday at the fashionable resort of Western Canada. Tom Stark, of Drumheller, joined the party at Calgary.

There was a very successful dance at Carstairs on Friday evening last, given in aid of the funds of the Catholic church. A bunch of about a dozen light-footed ladies and gents went from here and report having had a good time.

E. R. Gilmor, of Rugby, says that haying is nearly finished in that district, and they have never had better hay nor a greater yield. The stacks are so thick you could hardly shoot a rifle in any direction without hitting one.

E. A. Brubaker, in renewing his subscription to the Pioneer, said: "We must have the local paper, and of course we must pay for it, too." He has a herd of 40 cattle, 15 of which are milkers. He intends to go more extensively into dairying next year.

There are two garages in town and two livery stables—an even break with the advantage on the side of the auto in dry weather, but decidedly in favor of the horse in the winter and spring. The only critter that can put the livery horse out of business is the flying machine.

S. Arlenson is one of our prosperous farmers who has ceased to worry. He has a good crop of hay of the finest quality, and his grain looks good, although a little late. The receipts from his dairy herd were never better and he feels like extending the glad hand to everybody.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Parker, of Rugby district, returned on Saturday midnight train from a seven weeks' visit to the old home in Ontario, near Sarnia. They report everything looking splendid in the old province that gave birth to so many of us in this neighborhood and prospects were never more favorable.

Last Saturday was the biggest cream day that ever happened in Didsbury. It is estimated that 15,000 pounds of cream were delivered to the two creameries and Pallen's station. At the Cloverhill creamery every vat and receptacle capable of holding cream was filled. One customer alone brought in 500 pounds.

## The Purpose of the Meatless Days

Last Friday the loyal citizens of Didsbury who make their home at the Rosebud hotel or who foregather regularly or at intervals round its dining tables observed their first meatless day under the new law promulgated from Ottawa by authority of the food controller which forbids the serving of beef and bacon on Tuesdays and Fridays and restricts their use to one meal a day on every other day in the week in all public eating houses under a heavy penalty if the law is not observed. The serving of white bread is also restricted. Its use is prohibited altogether on Tuesdays and Fridays; every other day in the week oat cakes, corn bread, rye bread, brown bread, etc., must be served as well as white bread.

Beef, of course, includes veal and every kind of cut from a beef carcass—from calves' brains to the tail of an ox. Bacon includes all kinds of pork except the grease spot fresh or cured.

These meat exclusions practically bar the table from all meat except fish and eggs, unless we cultivate the taste of the epicure and demand frogs' legs, snails and grasshoppers.

The new law does not affect those who are fortunate enough to have a home of their own; but obedience to this restrictive law is laid upon all as a duty. Voluntary restriction in the use of meat and bread should be easy of adoption by all those who advocate the continuance of the voluntary system of recruiting.

Mr. Geo. Madden, the proprietor of the Rosebud, received his official notification on Thursday of the coming into force of the new regulations and at once began to prepare a new bill of fare, and Friday saw the first fruits of his labor. He was congratulated on his success. There was no place for meat on that menu. Meals without meat can be prepared that will reach the spot desired and answer their purpose completely.

We have been asked, Why is it necessary to adopt restrictions in Canada? Following are some reasons given in answer to that question:

1. It is a precautionary measure. There is a world shortage of food. There is a shortage of 160,000,000 bu. of wheat; the great cattle producing country of Argentina is not able to ship much of its product to Europe owing to the lack of tonnage; the same difficulty applies to almost every country in the world except Canada and the United States. The shortage is increased by the operations of the German submarines that are sinking with scientific precision about 500,000 tons of shipping with their cargoes every month. There must not be a shortage of foodstuffs at the front, therefore we consume less here in order that our armies may have enough and to spare across the seas. It is just as important that there be a reserve of foodstuffs as that there be a reserve of men.

2. Meat and wheat are concentrated foods—carry a great deal of nourishment in small bulk and meat when cured or chilled is non-perishable. These foods occupy the least space of any in the ocean freighters—therefore we discriminate in our choice of food in favor of our fighting men. Fruit is refreshing, but has little nourishment in comparison to its bulk. It must not be allowed to go to waste, therefore it must be eaten at home. The same may be said of all kinds of vegetables. Eggs and fish are perishable, so they must become the foundation of our meals, as long as it is necessary to maintain a world in arms.

3. The food restrictions remind us that we are still at war and that the conflict is no child's play. We must either prepare to carry on the war with all our strength and tenacity or be prepared by the tremendous natural forces that have the human race in their grip and will

not let go until their work is accomplished. Whatever people falls foul of these forces will be bruised and broken, but the people on whom these forces expend their fury will be blown to atoms. It is a case of fight like a man or die like a dog.

Messrs. H. Booker and L. Ryckman have been busy lately repainting Rugby school; they have also completed the painting of W. R. Vogel's and J. E. Liesemer's new residences.

The Didsbury Furniture Company have opened up in the Leuszler block, occupying three stores with one of the finest and most complete stocks of Home Furnishings to be found in Alberta. In our advertising columns they cordially invite you to drop in and see their fine display. You will find both Mr. Coates and Mr. McFarlane most courteous and pleased to show you over their stock.

## W. S. Durrer

**UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER**

Residence Opposite Fire Hall

Phone 140

DIDSBURY, -o- ALTA.

**DR. MECKLENBERG**

the graduate and long experienced optician will again be at

Carstairs, on Monday, Sept. 24

Didsbury, on Tuesday, Sept. 25

Olds, on Wednesday, Sept. 26

Charges are moderate.

## BUSINESS LOCALS

**SC A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN**

No advertisement taken for less than 25c.

**FOR SALE**—McCormack Binder, 6-ft. cut, almost new, a snap for cash. Apply PIONEER OFFICE.

**LOST**—Holstein calf, weighing between five and six hundred lbs. Please notify N. Weicker, Didsbury.

**FOR SALE**—Heavy, well broken team young mares, with harness.—R. B. MARTIN, Didsbury.

**FOR SALE**—A bunch of young cattle, part heifers and part steers.—ISAAC HENDER.

**STRAYED**—A bunch of horses from the SE 1-4 2-2-5w, 8 blacks, 3 bays, 1 roan, all yearlings and without brand. A suitable reward will be given for information leading to their recovery. D. K. FICK, Crossfield, Phone 709.

**STRAYED**—Small red yearling steer, almost half diamond white hair mark on rump. Any information regarding above will be suitably rewarded. E. M. NETTLETON, Carstairs. Phone 1302.

**WANT** to lease a farm suitable for dairying. State locality and give description of property. Address F. W. BICKNELL, Cayley, Alta.

**HORSES** taken to pasture. Enquire E. E. WILSON, Didsbury.

**STOCK** taken to pasture on two miles east and half mile south of Didsbury. Apply F. D. ANDERSON, Didsbury.

## UNION BANK

**OF CANADA**

**Are Your Children Learning to Save Money?**

Each maturing son and daughter should have a personal Savings Account in the Union Bank of Canada, with opportunities to save regularly, and training in how to expend money wisely. Such an education in thrift and saving will prove invaluable in later life.

DIDSBURY BRANCH  
T. W. Cuncannon, Manager  
Carstairs Branch—J. B. Wilson, Mgr.



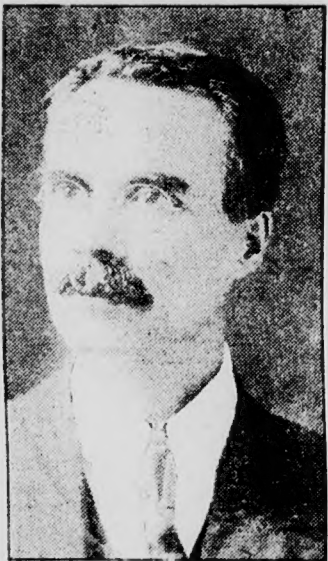
## Community Work In Manitoba

Valuable Work Being Accomplished  
Under Direction of Manitoba  
Agricultural College

This new line of work has been recently undertaken by the Manitoba Agricultural College. Miss Esther Thompson went to Whitemouth on May first as a community worker. During the past winter she attended the college as a fourth year student. The following extracts from letters from her will give an idea of what she has been doing:

"I helped her with the housework while she went on papering. I did a good deal of babying for her, and as she watched me do it she would ask questions. I also made a fireless cooker and started to cook the porridge. I brought away with me some pieces of white satin and a wire frame which I yesterday made over into a very nice little hat for one of the girls. I took it back last night and she was very pleased with it. She said it seemed as though God had sent me just when she needed help."

"Today I visited five homes. All seem to know about me now, so they receive me quite kindly. I was asked to cover some upholstery. In the second I wrote two letters for samples of dress materials and promised to come back and help to make coats and make a hat over. The third lady wanted some help with canning. The



J. R. REYNOLDS  
President Manitoba Agricultural  
College, Winnipeg

fourth wanted to get some Home Nursing pamphlets. In the fifth home was a little three-months-old baby who was being raised on the bottle. I spent two and a half hours here giving formulas and help and advice, and I am going back tomorrow to teach her how to make cream soups, etc. I also desired to the school children today."

"I spent all morning with Mrs. X. (not Canadian). She has a three-months-old baby and has to bring it up on the bottle and knows very little about it, but is very glad to learn. I worked out formulas for her according to Dr. Holt, and showed her how to prepare albumen water, and finally I prepared her dinner which consisted of a cream soup and toast. She liked the soup and wanted to know how to make it. Her husband went to the city yesterday, so I wrote an account of the food we were

Several cases needing medical attention or operation have been reported to Dr. Fraser, provincial medical health officer and to the Patriotic Society. She has purchased for her work a basket ball, a clinical thermometer and an expensive equipment for giving a few cookery lessons.

The various things bought will be brought to the college and kept as equipment for such work in new districts. It is expected, as this valuable work becomes known, that districts will be willing to share expenses and make such outlay as seems desirable.



## A Perfect Day

should end—as well as begin—with a perfect food, say—

## Grape-Nuts

with cream.

A crisp, delicious food, containing the entire nutriment of whole wheat and barley, including the vital mineral elements, so richly provided by Nature in these grains.

Every table should have its daily ration of Grape-Nuts.

"There's a Reason"



W. N. U. 1169

## WIRE CUTS

on Horses, Cattle, &c. quickly cured by  
**EGYPTIAN LINIMENT**  
For Sale by All Dealers  
Douglas & Co., Prop'rs, Nanawee, Ont.  
(Free Sample on Request)

giving, the methods of preparing, and time of feeding, etc., and sent it with him to their doctor, and he O. K'd everything. I was very glad, as she has so much trouble with the child and the father just tells her to let it die, it is not worth the trouble. From dinner till five I worked for a lady (a different nationality). I was making over a hat, which I am going to finish this afternoon. At five I went back to see Mrs. X. and I made her an omelet for her supper. An old lady (different nationality still) was in, and she wasn't satisfied till she got a piece to take home to her husband. I also made a fireless cooker and started to cook the porridge. I brought away with me some pieces of white satin and a wire frame which I yesterday made over into a very nice little hat for one of the girls. I took it back last night and she was very pleased with it. She said it seemed as though God had sent me just when she needed help."

"The youngest is twenty months old, and the mother was still nursing it because she could not afford to buy milk. Oh! she was so thin. She has to keep a family of seven on \$2.20 a day—that is her husband's wage."

"This morning I again went back to Mrs. X. I showed her how to make barley water and showed her how to use the peptonizing powder the doctor had recommended."

"This morning I was called down to see about the milk a little baby was getting. Then I made a couple of calls. One wanted help with her sewing; the other wanted some help with the painting of some picture frames. The rest of the day I have spent on a house plan."

"The next two wanted help with their gardens. On May 18 I was called back to Mrs. F. to show her how to make barley water. She said since I came she has not worried so much now that she has someone to ask. At least three-quarters of the women I have met are ailing."

"I made seven calls yesterday. She wanted to know about the care of house plants. Tomorrow I am going to help a lady to cover her nursery."

"I planned a picnic program, and planned the program for the Girls' Club, who will meet every week. I am trying to get a soldier's little boy to the hospital for treatment."

"I have had so many requests for help, so I really have work heaped up on all sides. I cut out four suits of underwear for two little boys. In the afternoon I went to the school and laid out the basket ball field. The lady wanted to know how to take heat and tea stains off her oak table. The boy went to the hospital this morning. I arranged with the hospital and then I got the Patriotic fund to pay the child's bill and expenses."

Several cases needing medical attention or operation have been reported to Dr. Fraser, provincial medical health officer and to the Patriotic Society. She has purchased for her work a basket ball, a clinical thermometer and an expensive equipment for giving a few cookery lessons.

The various things bought will be brought to the college and kept as equipment for such work in new districts. It is expected, as this valuable work becomes known, that districts will be willing to share expenses and make such outlay as seems desirable.

Minard's Liniment Cures Gargel in Cows.

## The Swagger Stick

The Universal Use of the Soldiers' Cane Is Explained

These cute little "swagger sticks" that officers in uniform are carrying on the street are the reverse of military in their appearance. Odd little affairs, sometimes not more than a foot and a half long and more suggestive of efficiency than of masculine swagger. The swagger stick, as nearly as its origin can be traced, came from England, where, in days of piping peace, the soldier's very tight dress uniform made it almost impossible for him to dispose of his hands when walking about off duty, and it apparently became necessary for him to have something to carry and twiddle. In England the private soldier carries a swagger stick as well as the officer. They are recognized with bluffs. But put a tight, red tie on a man and a gay little fall bow on the side of his head, and the stick becomes logical enough. However, swagger sticks are not carried in the trenches—four from the Boston Transcript.

## The Cow Beat Them to It

An official of the board of health in a town not far from Boston, notified a citizen that his license to keep a cow on his premises had expired. In reply to this letter, the official received the following communication: "Monsieur Bord of health, I just get your news that my license to keep my cow has expired. I wish to inform you, M'ster Bord of health, that my cow has beat you to it—she expired three weeks ago. Much obliged. Yours with respect, P. E. F."

## Deepest Mine In World

The deepest mine in the world is the Morro Velho in Brazil, the lowest galleries of which are 6,000 feet below the surface. The Morro Velho is a gold mine, worked by an English company. The gold-bearing vein descends into the earth like a great knife, at an angle of 45 degrees. The normal temperature at the bottom is only 113 deg. F., and by ventilation is kept down to about 100.

## YES! MAGICALLY! CORN LIFT OUT WITH FINGERS

You say to the drug store man, "Give me a small bottle of freezone." This will cost very little but will positively remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet.

A few drops of this new ether compound applied directly upon a tender, aching corn relieves the soreness instantly, and soon the entire corn or callus, root and all, dries up and can be lifted off with the fingers.

This new way to rid one's feet of corns was introduced by a Cincinnati man, who says that freezone dries in a moment, and simply shrivels up the corn or callus without irritating the surrounding skin.

Don't let father die of infection or lockjaw from whitening at his corns, but clip this out and make him try it.

If you druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to order a small bottle from his wholesale drug house for you.

## Dry Period Coming

Whisky Will Not Last More Than a Year

Chapin and Gore, on 60 years one of the largest whisky manufacturing firms in the country, is to go out of business.

Mr. Hermann declared that within 60 days not less than 2,000 saloons in Chicago would be forced out of business by the new legislation, and that a like proportion throughout the country would be similarly affected. He estimated that the whisky now in existence in the United States would be exhausted within a year at the present rate of consumption, saying that he had positive knowledge that there was not more than 200,000,000 gallons of whisky now in the government warehouses. The normal consumption was said to be about 135,000,000 gallons, while, with the prospect of a dry period coming, it is expected that drinkers will try to store up a supply that will last for some time, thus taking all that is left over before the end of the next 12 months.

Miller's Women Powders are not surpassed by any other preparation as a vermifuge or worm destroyer. Indeed, there are few preparations that have the merit that it has to recommend it. Mothers, aware of its excellence, seek its aid at the first indication of the presence of worms in their children, knowing that it is a perfectly trustworthy medicine that will give immediate and lasting relief.

## The Quicker Method

"Moke, Oh was just thinking. Suppose Oh had a bit an' yez had a pint of whisky, would yez kneel down an' put the bottle to me lips?"  
"Oh would not."  
"Yez wouldn't?"  
"No; Oh could bring yez to yer fate quicker by shakin' up in front of yez an' drinkin' it meself."

Montreal, May 29th, '09.  
Minard's Liniment Co., Limited,  
Yarmouth N.S.

Gentlemen: I beg to let you know that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT for some time and I find it the best I have ever used for the pains and aches.

Yours very truly,  
THOMAS J. FOGAN  
The Champion Club and Pedestal  
Dancer of Canada.

## Coal Cards in Berlin

Coal cards have been introduced in Berlin in order to regulate the winter supply. Apartments with heating stoves will be allotted to a quarter of a ton per room and a maximum of a ton and a half for more than five rooms. Stumblehead houses will be limited to half of last year's supply.

To have the children sound and healthy is the first care of a mother. They cannot be healthy if troubled with worms. Use Mother's Own Worm Expeller.

"Is Mr. Flubdub busy?" asked the diffident customer.  
"Mr. Flubdub is always busy," replied the pompous attendant.  
"Well, let him stay busy." And that's how Mr. Flubdub lost a big order.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## Ontario Veterinary College

110 University Avenue, Toronto, Canada  
Under the control of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario.  
Affiliated with the University of Toronto.  
College Reopens Monday, Oct. 1, 1917. Calendar Sent on Application  
E. A. A. GRANGE, V. S., M. Sc., Principal

## Russian Law Is Suspended

New Socialist Minister Submits Bills on Land Reform

The provisional government has decided to suspend operations of the Agrarian Law passed in 1906. Without the Duma's consent, M. Stolypin, the premier at the time, provided for the abolition of commercial ownership of peasant land and the substitution of individual ownership. The sponsor for the repeal is the new Socialist minister of agriculture, M. Tchernoff.

The minister has submitted to the council of ministers ten other bills on land reform, town as well as country. One provided for the better application of science in the work of the ministry of agriculture; another establishes a department of agriculture, economy and policy; another regulates the exploitation of forests. In principle the council approved these bills. It is intended to promulgate them speedily, leaving for the constituent assemblies decision the basic question of the transfer of the lands of the nobility to the peasantry.

## WHEN YOUR COLOR FADES

When a girl—or a woman—finds her color fading, when her cheeks and lips grow pale, and she gets short of breath easily and her heart palpitates after slight exertion, or under the least excitement, it means that she is suffering from anaemia—thin, watery blood. Headache and backache frequently accompany this condition, and nervousness is often present.

The remedy for this condition is to build up the blood, and for this purpose there is no medicine can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They build up and renew the blood, bring brightness to the eyes, color to the cheeks, and a general feeling of renewed health and energy. The only other treatment needed is plenty of sunlight, moderate exercise and good, plain food. The girl or woman who gives this treatment a fair trial will soon find herself enjoying perfect health.

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from any dealer in medicine, or by mail post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## Not His Name

In Dublin a zealous policeman caught a cab driver in the act of driving recklessly. The officer stopped him and said:

"What's yer name?"  
"Yed better try and find out," said the driver peevishly.

"Sure, and I will," said the policeman, as he went round to the side of the cab where the name ought to have been painted; but the letters had been rubbed off.

"Ah," cried the officer. "Now yell get yerself into worse disgrace than ever. Yer name seems to be obliterated."

"Yon're wrong!" shouted the driver triumphantly. "It's O'Sullivan!"

When Asthma Comes do not despair. Turn at once to the help of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. This wonderful remedy will give you the aid you need, so surely. Choking ceases, breathing becomes natural and without effort. Others, thousands of them, have suffered as you suffer but have wisely turned to this famous remedy and ceased to suffer. Get a package this very day.

## Not Quite Plucked

Sally Farmer—If that summer boarder proposes to me tonight what shall I tell him, ma?  
Mrs. Farmer—Put him off for a week. I think he's got money enough left for another week's board.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

## Austrian Revolution Probable

The probability of a revolution in Austria if a peace treaty is not signed this year is indicated in an Amsterdam despatch to the London Daily Express. Emperor Charles, who recently received the leaders of the parties in the reichsrat, was solemnly warned, the despatch says, of the danger of a revolution. The party leaders are said to have told the emperor that both the Austrian and Hungarian peoples were beginning to realize that they were fighting for the aims of Germany, and that they had decided positively to make an end of their present plight, provided the allies would permit the Austro-Hungarian empire to continue to exist.

"Won't you give me a kiss to remember you by?"  
"You'd remember longer the kiss you didn't get," said the wise girl. And he did.

## Minimize The Fire Peril By Using

## EDDY'S

Chemically Self-Extinguishing

## "Silent 500s"

The Matches With "No Afterglow"

EDDY is the only Canadian maker of these matches, every stick of which has been treated with a chemical solution which positively ensures the match becoming dead wood once it has been lighted and blown out.

Look for the words "Chemically self-extinguishing" on the box.

## ARLINGTON

WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS  
Do away with all Laundry Bills. When they become soiled just wash them with soap and water. No ironing necessary. Suitable for those of the most fastidious taste as they look as good as linen. Ask your dealer for them.  
ARLINGTON CO. OF CANADA, Limited  
Fraser Avenue, Toronto

## COOK'S COTTON ROOT COMPOUND

A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength. No. 1, \$1; No. 2, \$2; No. 3, \$3 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid in plain package on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO., Toronto, Ont. (Formerly Wm. L. Cook & Co.)

## BLACK LEG

LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED BY CUTTER'S BLACKED PILLS  
To-wit: fresh, reliable, preferred by western doctors, because they protect where other remedies fail.  
Write for booklet and testimonials.  
10-dose pkg. Blacked Pills, \$1.00  
50-dose pkg. Blacked Pills, \$4.00  
Use any laxative, but Cutter's is simplest and strongest. The superiority of Cutter's products is due to over 15 years of specializing in YACINES AND SURETENS ONLY. INSIST ON CUTTER'S. It is obtainable order direct.  
The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, California

## THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, N.1. N.2. N.3

Used in French Hospitals with  
EPITAXIS, CURS, CHRONIC, URETHRA, LEIST, VISION  
A. V. N. KIDNEY, BLADDER, DISCHARGES, BLOOD, POISON,  
PILLS. EITHER 10, DRUGGISTS OR MAIL. POST 4 CTS.  
POULICIA CO. 80, WILMINGTON ST. NEW YORK, L. I. N. Y.  
TORONTO, WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. L. E. CLEGG  
MEN. CO. (HARTFORD) HARTFORD, CONN. ENG.  
NEW DISINFECTANT, FRESH FORK, PASS TO PASS  
SAFE AND  
THERAPION  
ALL THE TRADE MARKS AND "THERAPION" IS ON  
DRUG, GOV. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS

## DOG DISEASES

And How to Feed  
Mailed free to any address by  
the Author  
H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.  
118 West 31st Street, New York

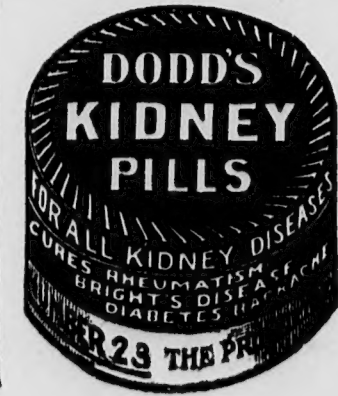
## MONEY ORDERS

Remit by Dominion Express Money Order.  
If lost or stolen, you get your money back.

Secure the agency in your district for PELHAM'S PEERLESS FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES. Good pay; exclusive territory. Our agencies are valuable. Write PELHAM NURSERY CO., Toronto, Ont.

## Inside Influence

According to the Daily Express, a personal friend of the Empress Zita of Austria has informed certain members of the house of commons that the Empress is exerting herself strongly in the interest of France. She is credited with sufficient influence over Emperor Charles to induce him to try to withdraw from the Austro-Hungarian alliance with Germany as soon as Austria-Hungary is enabled to take such action.





## POTENTIALITY OF AIRPLANE FOR MILITARY USES IS DEMONSTRATED

### FUTURE OF THE AIRPLANE AND THE SUBMARINE

#### It Is Very Difficult To Set Limits To Effectiveness of Airplanes Used In Large Numbers In Destroying Enemy Gun-Making And Munition Plants, Paralyzing Military Activity

The unprecedented achievement of the French aviator, Sergeant Gallois in wiping out single-handed a large section of the Krupp munition works at Essen in Germany, is one of the most notable adventures in the history of the war. There was nothing accidental in his success. He knew what he had to do; he planned his route and stuck to it; he flew across Essen and back, dropping bombs on the works; and he returned to the spot whence he had started seven hours before. The total distance covered during that interval was nearly four hundred and sixty-seven miles. Fortunately he was left unharmed, and practically uninjured by his strenuous adventure.

Interesting as the achievement of Gallois is, it is still more important. It shows, as no previous incident has done, the potentiality of the airplane for military purposes. If one aviator can fly so far without injury and do so much harm to the enemy by dropping a few bombs on the most important spot in Germany, it is difficult to set limits to what might be achieved by a few dozens of such men. It seems altogether likely just now that Gallois will have scores, perhaps hundreds, of ambitious imitators, many of whom will lose their lives, but some of whom will succeed. It should be borne in mind that to put the Krupp gun-making and munition-making establishment out of business would go far to paralyze the military activity and destroy the military efficiency of the German empire.

For some time past there has been developing a disposition among military and naval experts to institute comparisons or contrasts between the future of the airplane and that of the submarine. In a recent public address, Secretary Baker of the War Department of the United States made the announcement that "American skill and ingenuity, American scientific knowledge, and the inexhaustible resources of supplies, shall all be drawn upon, and we shall contribute to the unquestionable supremacy of the air," so that the efficiency of military operations may be maintained. Some months ago Admiral Perry, of North Pole fame, suggested that small but swift seaplanes might be used effectively as destroyers of submarines by housing them on a "mother" warship, from whose deck they might make short but swift flights to search for submarines and drop bombs on them with fatal effect, even when submerged. As both the airplane and the submarine are recent entrants into the field of warfare, it will be increasingly interesting to watch their future evolution, respectively. —Toronto Globe.

## Ex-Soldiers Will Flock to Canada

### Bruce Walker Says It Is Certain Thousands Will Come After War Is Over

"All investigations lead to the decided belief that there will be a tremendous immigration of Imperial army ex-servicemen to Canada after the war," declared J. Bruce Walker, commissioner of immigration, who has just returned from London. Mr. Walker has been in the Old Country for five months, acting on the Empire Settlement committee, in connection with the settlement of soldiers.

Although not inclined to speak at any length on the features of his trip, he admitted, when questioned on the submarine menace, that his ship was chased for many miles by a submarine and that for four consecutive hours it was engaged in a running fight with the enemy craft. The ship zig-zagged for miles out of its course. A companion ship was less fortunate, and those on deck saw it sink after a few minutes' fight, about a mile and a half away.

Referring to the settlement of soldiers, Mr. Walker continued, "The committee took special steps to ascertain the opinions of all members, and we are abundantly satisfied that a vast proportion of the men of sedentary occupations will not return to such work, but will seek to perpetuate the outdoor life by emigrating to one of the overseas dominions. It is generally recognized in England that the conditions offered by the Canadian government are more attractive than those of any other overseas dominions. As soon as the war is over, demobilization takes place and if the necessary transportation equipment can be provided there will be a tremendous immigration, and particularly to the western provinces."

"Did he have words with his wife?"  
"He had a few of them."—Judge.

## Interesting Letter From Front Trenches

(Continued)

We recently were successful in getting a hand. The instruments were donated by an Edmonton outfit with the proviso that they be sent back to the Edmonton armory after the war.

There is one Saskatchewan battalion in each of the Canadian divisions at the front and it has been stated that a grant of \$1,000 was made by the province of Saskatchewan to two of these battalions. This may not be true. It is a well known fact that every battalion in the divisions which followed the first into the field had a very substantial regimental fund. These funds were created by gifts of money from the towns and the cities where the battalions were organized and from profits on regimental entertainments which their long periods of training in Canada made possible as a result of the unfortunate experience of the first division at Valenciennes.

The colonel of this battalion and some of his friends purchased very recently one thousand pairs of socks for the boys, but of course unless we get funds from somewhere our private resources as an regimental fund will soon be exhausted and there will undoubtedly be great discomfort.

It may not be possible for the province to grant money out of its treasury, but I am satisfied that if the prominent citizens would take the matter up, the people would be very willing and even anxious to help us along. You must be aware of the reputation which the battalion has gained. I have sent you a copy of our Christmas annual. In this you will read what the senior Canadian General said of the Fifth. But his words there have been altered by the censor, so I am now enclosing General Currie's statement in his own handwriting, which I will ask you to please preserve.

I could tell you many things but I do not think it is necessary. It is stated that the Fifth Battalion has gained more honors and decorations in the field than any other Canadian regiment. It has been specially mentioned in despatches and after one very trying engagement, Sir Douglas Haig said, "I am proud to have a battalion of this description in my army and wish to thank you for the magnificent gallantry which you have displayed." No higher words of praise have ever been given to any unit, and I am sure you all have every reason to feel proud of Saskatchewan's representatives in the first Canadian division.

Will you not take the matter up in a vigorous way and perhaps a sort of Fifth Battalion day could be arranged throughout the province? We had recently a draft of 250 men from Weyburn and Estevan so men like Dr. Mitchell and Hon. Geo. Bell ought to be interested. Of the thousands of reinforcements we have had with the exception of about four hundred, all have been from Saskatchewan so that every city, town and village is or has been represented in this unit.

I imagine that the ladies would at once do something if the right ones started things. Lt. Col. H. M. Dyer, D.S.O., is naturally somewhat diffident about writing you as he himself is not from Saskatchewan, but he has spent a great deal of his own money on the boys and besides being a very gallant and capable soldier is a kind and big-hearted gentleman. I have told him that I wished to address you in this connection and he has consented. Would you be so kind as to communicate with him about the battalion and its affairs?

I have been greatly honored by being asked by the 5th Battalion to write an introduction to this French magazine published as a Christmas greeting by the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the regiment to their many friends throughout the empire. There is nothing I would not do to oblige the 5th Battalion and so I comply with their request, fully realizing my inability to do proper justice to my theme.

I am quite sure that all who had the pleasure of reading the "Christmas Garland," published by this battalion in 1915, have been awaiting this year's number with eager anticipation. They will not be disappointed and doubtless will find the 1917 number still more entertaining.

For there will be a 1917 number. The war is by no means over, nor is the end even in sight. The struggle must not and will not cease until the power, which has violated every principle of right and honor, which has rudely disregarded the rights of neutral nations, which has treated its most solemn obligations as "mere scraps of paper," which has murdered innocent women and children, which has maltreated its prisoners, which has bayoneted our wounded, shall be forever destroyed.

As to how the war is going to end, the men in the trenches have not the slightest doubt. They are the greatest optimists in the empire. Even in the dark days, now happily past, when our men were few, when machine guns were very, very scarce on our side, when we had little artillery and less ammunition, the same optimism prevailed. The British soldier still had his bayonet and was anxious to use it.

Now it is no longer three rounds per gun per day. We can give and

## STEPS MAY BE TAKEN TO PUNISH GERMANS FOR CERTAIN ATROCITIES

### ALLIES HAVE LEGAL POWER TO INFLICT PENALTIES

#### According To Code Of The Hague Convention And Subscribed To By Germany, Belligerents Have Not An Unlimited Right To Choose Means To Harm The Enemy

do give more than we receive, still we do not yet give enough. More men and more guns are necessary and Canada must see to it that when a Canadian soldier falls, another is immediately ready and trained to take his place. She has done well in the past. The future demands greater efforts or former sacrifices will count as naught. Were any Canadian soldier in France asked to send a message to his beloved home-land, that message would most probably be—Be of good cheer, send us more men and please don't forget our returned wounded.

But I am wandering somewhat from my subject. I intimated in my opening sentence that the 5th Battalion had many friends. It richly deserves them all and these friends must be intensely proud of the battalion's record. No battalion in all our gallant corps has a prouder one. During the twenty-one months the battalion has fought in France, it has been "over the parapet" many times, has never failed to reach its objective, and has never been driven from a single inch of trench captured or occupied. It enjoys the absolute and implicit confidence of all commanders and the measure of a unit's efficiency is the amount of confidence placed in it. The Fifth has resolutely and gallantly performed every duty, nobly responded to every demand, patiently and cheerfully endured every hardship and discomfort. It has made many sacrifices, but these have not been made in vain. A standard of devotion to duty has been set which must be emulated. The record of its fighting prowess fills many a page in the glorious history of the heroic deeds of those who so proudly wear the word Canada on their shoulder straps, and the half has not yet been told. It has been mentioned in despatches by the commander-in-chief. It has played the game. Thank God for such battalions as the Fifth, and there are many such in Britain's mighty and victorious army.

And so I commend this magazine to all, feeling certain that those who read it will be more than repaid for the time thus spent, and asking that they will not forget the men who are daily laying down their lives in order that "Peace on Earth and Good Will to Man" may one day prevail.  
1st Canadian Division,  
November, 1916.

You are at liberty to use, if you deem it necessary, General Currie's eulogy and any portions of this letter. I would prefer not to be mentioned as such as I do not like either notoriety or advertisement.

Yours truly,  
(Signed) E. B. BAGSHAW

## Exports From United States

### Some Figures Regarding Shipments of Foodstuffs During War Times

The burden of America in feeding the world during the war is emphasized by the export figures on certain foodstuffs for the month of April, obtained from an official source by the food administration.

The figures show that wheat exports increased from 11,392,788 bushels, as an average for the preceding nine months, to 14,233,013 bushels for April. The nine-months figures represent an increase of 52 per cent, as compared with a three year pre-war period. (1912-14.)

Beer exports, which had shown a comparative gain of 330 per cent in the nine months over the pre-war period, increased from 22,959,922 pounds to 48,211,392 pounds.

Sugar, which had shown a 1,500 per cent increase in the nine months period, on the refined product, decreased in April from the average of 103,486,176 pounds to 92,983,738 pounds.

A notable decrease was in the matter of fish exports, which include canned salmon and dried fish. The average of 15,122,474 pounds exported in the nine months period dropped to 7,544,877 pounds for April. The figures are for exportations of domestic origin only.

## The Mysterious "Dora"

Scotland Yard would appear to be governed in these days by a mythical lady who always manages to keep in the background, says the London Chronicle. Several inquiries have been informal of late that "Dora" makes it impossible for their request to be granted. "Dora" is always in evidence. She won't let you do this and she objects to that, but always quite polite. Who is Dora? Who is she, that bold, bad men condemn her? The secret leaked out recently. She is nothing more dreadful than the official name for the Defense of the Realm Act.

"It is a legal and logical principle that ordinary penal laws may be applied to acts of war that are not justified by international law," said Monsieur Carton De Wiart, Belgian minister of justice, replying to an inquiry by the Associated Press as to his opinion of the proposed international high court for the trial of officers, soldiers and individuals guilty of atrocities in this war.

"The Hague convention," continued Mr. De Wiart, "says that belligerents have not an unlimited right to choose means to harm the enemy." All civilized countries admit that acts perpetrated during a state of war and which are not technically acts of war may be punished by the ordinary civil courts or the military courts, whether they are crimes or mere offenses. In fact, the German manual of laws of war mentions a considerable number of prohibitions as, for instance, those regarding the employment of certain weapons and the killing of wounded soldiers.

"Whoever should violate these prescriptions," the manual says, "shall be responsible to his country. If he is taken prisoner, military penalties could be applied to him."

The same principle is stated in instructions of the United States of 1863, which form a wonderful code of human principles.

"These instructions say that crimes committed in time of war may be punished according to ordinary penal laws, not only by the army to which the criminals belong, but also by the army by which they are captured."

"Under the circumstances it is obvious," the minister continued, "that Germans who have killed, have stolen, have set fire to buildings without necessities of war, may be judged by the courts of the allied armies and allied countries. Some applications of this principle have already been made. If the guilty fall into our hands we must not hesitate; we are obliged to judge him, but let us not judge condemnation enemy officers or soldiers, as there is a chance that we shall not be able to execute the sentence."

"Even when we have the guilty man in our hands there are difficulties in obtaining evidence against him, and if he argues, as he certainly will, that he acted only by order, what can we answer if we wish to remain just and fair. I am of the opinion, that in these questions lawyers and magistrates will have to apply strictly the principles of international law. If this application of justice is not sufficient—and, unfortunately, I fear that such may be the case—competent authorities should take other measures to give satisfaction to public opinion in regard to German atrocities."

"What may these measures be? There are, first, reprisals; there is another solution, the consequences of the third paragraph of The Hague convention, which was proposed by German delegates and which reads as follows: 'The belligerent who should violate the dispositions of the convention shall eventually have to indemnify the people he has robbed. He shall be held responsible for all acts done by persons belonging to his army.'

"This is the great point," said Mr. De Wiart in conclusion, "and in my opinion there can be no peace without such reparation."

## Conserving Food In Britain

### War Savings Committee Report Shows People Voluntarily Cutting Down Rations

Premier Lloyd George has written to the chairman of the national war savings committee thanking him for the committee's efforts and paying tribute to its success in effecting food economy. Mr. Lloyd George adds that he has every hope that the people of Great Britain will be able to claim that they accomplished of their own free will what the people of other countries could only achieve by compulsion.

What the committee has done may be illustrated by the figures relating to the reduction in the consumption of bread. Thus, in the Paddington district of London, the consumption of bread dropped by 25 to 30 per cent in two months. In Willesden bread sales per week in May amounted to 481,830, in June they dropped to 380,404 pounds. Brighton is eating 26 per cent less bread, and Reading 25 per cent less. Portsmouth reports that 180,540 pounds less bread per week was sold in May, and a further reduction of 78,840 pounds in June.

These are only some figures chosen at random from reports collected by the committee, but they show the thoroughness of the work it has done.



## A Scathing Denunciation

What Belgians Think of the German People

It is very difficult to ascertain exactly the main currents of public opinion in occupied Belgium, but, as far as I am able to judge from conversations which I have had with people belonging to different classes and different political parties, the distinction between the German people and the German government is never made over there. The Belgians feel that they have been betrayed not by one man, not even by one caste, but by the whole people. All the ties, which were so strong between the two countries, have been severed, not so much by the military invasion as by the subsequent attitude of all those in whom they had put their trust. When the chancellor, on the day after the violation of Belgian neutrality, admitted the wrong done, not a word of protest was uttered on the thronged benches of the Reichstag.

When Cardinal Mercier and the Belgian bishops addressed a collective letter to the German clergy about the atrocities, asking that an impartial inquiry be made in Belgium under neutral control, their appeal was ignored. The same silence met the protest addressed by the chief of the Belgian free-masonry to the various German lodges. The betrayal of the Social Democrats has been perhaps, the worst because the least expected. We cannot forget that, after hypocritical protestations of friendship, the German socialists failed us in the hour of our trial and that, throughout the struggle, the kaiser has found among them his most skillful propagandists and his most docile supporters. This must not be forgotten today when we witness the German peace intrigues aimed at separating democratic Russia from the block of the Allies.

I had an opportunity lately to question on the subject a deportee who had escaped from a German prison camp. "I have done with the German comrades," he declared. "I have seen them at work in Belgium. Many of those who seized us in our homes and dragged us to the slave-trains were workers like ourselves. You ought to have seen the pleasure they took in their revolting task, the way they pushed and kicked us unnecessarily and bullied our wives and children. They were worse than their officers, and, at the end of the day, they sang 'Gloria' as if they had won a great victory. There will perhaps still be an 'Internationale' after the war, but it must be the 'Internationale' of the Allies. We will not associate with the Boches, whatever they may choose to call themselves, for many generations to come." This personal element must be taken into account.

There is scarcely any Belgian who has not some special grievance against the German. In the invading army and among the civilians who followed in its track, a great number of people could be found who had been employed and made welcome in the country before the war. The way they used the knowledge they had acquired in order to persecute those who had trusted them, to requisition their stores and ruin their business, has caused more bitterness against the Boches than any diplomatic and military action. Every German is now looked upon as a spy, and the people nearly forget the kaiser in their anger against the whole nation, the whole race.—Emile Cammaerts in the July Yale Review.

## A Narrow Squeeze

Ambulance Driver Saved Life of Badly Wounded Soldier

One of the voluntary drivers of the British Red Cross outfit in Italy (says a writer in the "Cornhill Magazine") was bringing down, over an especially bad piece of ground, an ambulance full of wounded from a lofty sector of the Alpine front, when he encountered a soldier in a desperate condition from a gaping bullet-wound in the throat. Realizing that the wounded man was in imminent danger of bleeding to death, the driver lifted the inert body to the seat, propping it up the best he could next to where he sat behind the steering wheel. Driving with his right hand, while with a finger of his left he maintained a firm pressure on the severed carotid artery, he steered his ambulance down the slippery, winding mountain road to the clearing station at the foot of the pass. The laconic comment of the astonished but highly pleased Italian doctor on the incident was direct but comprehensive:—"Well, young man," he said as he took hasty measures further to staunch the gushes of blood, "you've saved his life, but in five minutes more you would have throttled him."

## Fur Is An Increasing Asset

It is interesting to note that according to the game warden of British Columbia the fur resources of that country are increasing instead of diminishing, as might be expected with the increase of population. The value of furs exported from British Columbia last year is estimated at \$1,500,000 and the prospects are that this figure will be exceeded in 1917.

## Wonderful Wealth Of Northern Area

Know Practically Nothing of Vast Resources, Declares F.H. Kitto, Land Surveyor

"We know practically nothing about our country and the vast resources to the north of us," declared F. H. Kitto, Dominion Land Surveyor of the department of the interior, Ottawa, in an address before the Kimanis club at Winnipeg. "It is too big, too great," he continued. "Our children are not being taught enough of our own country. We should be glad to live for it, to fight for it, to die for it if necessary."

Mr. Kitto's address was descriptive of various districts he has investigated, and his statements, although embracing generalities rather than details, served to impress his listeners with the greatness of the undeveloped wealth to the north. Speaking of the district north of Lake Winnipeg, of The Pas and Norway House, he said that no one knew how really wonderful the country was. He stated that within a few years the Hudson Bay railway would be carrying minerals out of the country in far greater tonnage than it has ever carried grain and other commodities from the southern portion of the province. In addition to the mineral wealth he stated that, although discoveries had not yet been made, he would not be surprised to find that the bog areas in the north would yield quantities of peat which would go a long way toward solving the fuel problems of the west. He expressed the hope that, after the war, numbers of returned soldiers might be attracted to the country, and that their prospecting would produce great results. The mining area already examined is only a small portion of the area that might profitably be explored.

Mr. Kitto spoke in the same manner of the Peace River district, saying that its wonderful agricultural areas had only been to a small degree investigated. In referring to the Yukon he declared that it was the most beautiful country in the world, where continual daylight from the middle of May until the middle of August is an asset not only to its tourist traffic development but also to the mining operations in which the three largest gold dredges in the world are being used. Mr. Kitto has secured many interesting photographs of the northern territories which will be transferred to lantern slides and together with descriptive pamphlets will be placed before the public, in an effort to create a greater interest in Canada and its possibilities.—Manitoba Free Press.

## Proper Feeding of Cows

Ten Gallons of Water a Day for Each Animal

Do not feed the dairy herd as a herd, for cows differ in their food requirements just as human beings do, advise dairymen at Ohio State University. By feeding all cows in the herd alike, some are sure not to get enough for the greatest profit, and others will get more than they can use to advantage.

Cows need much water and should be induced to drink two or three times a day if possible. The average milk cow requires nearly ten gallons of water a day and more than two-thirds of that must come as drink and the balance from water in the feed. Always provide clean fresh water.

Salt should be applied at the rate of five to seven ounces a week, given as often as twice during the week. Do not use a common salt box in the yard unless all cows are absolutely free from disease.

It pays in dollars and cents to give the cow extra care. The cow that is kept comfortable will give the best returns.

It is always desirable to grind all grains for the dairy cow, because of the large amount of feed that a cow must digest in order to produce well.

There is no advantage in cooking or steaming feeds for dairy cows. Some unpalatable feeds may be consumed in larger quantities if cooked, but cooking does not ordinarily add much to the palatability of grains and may even decrease their digestibility.

## Love Making in Paris

On the Boul Miché there appear to be more sweethearts than usual, more tender, and more serious. Folly goes in crowds, but true love seeks solitude. In the Luxembourg Gardens or under the budding trees of the Observatory there is scarcely a seat without its blue uniform against which is silhouetted the darker form of some Mimi Pinson. The seriousness of the times makes the passer-by indulgent of this love making, which no longer thinks of concealment.

The little bonnets and the soldiers walk the streets hand in hand, and their devotion seems to be so genuine that the thought is suddenly borne in on one that it is none other than death of which they are jealous.—Cartoons Magazine.

A society exists in England whose object is the introduction and cultivation of the Dutch bean, said to be prolific, nutritious and easily grown.

## U. S. Wants Our Officers Experience on European Battlefields Would Be of Value

Hundreds of Canadian officers, sent home after service in Belgium and northern France to train new recruits are reported as eager to place their experience of actual warfare at the disposal of the American government in the work of preparing our troops for the battlefront.

A concrete example of what our men might learn from these officers has transpired at Plattsburg in the matter of bayonet practice. The only guide our men have had there to modern bayonet practice as developed by the British in the present war has been an article on the subject in the Infantry Journal, supplemented by such assistance as several of their number who had been through the South African war could give.

The obstacle in the way of obtaining instruction at once from the Canadian officers who stand ready to give it has been described by one officer as the "barbed wire entanglement of red tape" that stretches along the border separating the United States from Canada. Red tape has cost our country in other wars thousands of wasted lives; perhaps it is an obstacle that can never be quite eliminated from any war. Still, with knowledge we should now be wiser and strive to minimize the help, red tape at home can furnish the enemy.

Between Canada and the United States, two allied countries bordering each other for thousands of miles, the last thing the government of either ought to tolerate is a barbed wire entanglement of any sort. Ship all that kind of obstacle off to the battlefield and let the experienced officers enter freely from Canada to teach our men in tranquility here and new things of infinite value which somewhere and somehow our men must master.—From the New York Globe.

## The Mining Mystery

Sudden Cyclones of Destruction Delivered by the British

The mystery as to how we managed to drive such enormous mines under the German positions in the region of Hill 60 without being discovered, is now partially explained by the statement that expert miners from all parts of the Empire have been engaged for a year back in doing this dangerous and delicate work. They probably have been able to bring to the task a quiet skill which ordinary military miners could not rival. War has become a many-sided business in which the fishing man plays but a minor part. Left alone, as he was largely in the old days, he would be utterly helpless. Today, not only the miner, but the railway builder, the road maker, the engineer, the munition manufacturer, the whole complicated activity of a nation must support him vigorously and thoroughly if he is to get the chance to show his fighting ability.

Of course, it follows from the statement that we have been a year mining these German positions with expert operators, that we cannot expect to repeat this master-stroke every day or even every week. It calls for a lot of patient and skillful preparation. When we are quite ready, we are entirely irresistible. The Germans at their best have not been able to deliver such devastating blows. Moreover, we commonly capture an important sector of the front by virtue of them. They are naturally employed on positions of extreme value. If we had a century in which to win the war, they alone would carry us to the Rhine. They are a part of our marked superiority in material and fighting power. But we do not usually continue immediately the progress they seem to launch. It is unfair to expect it of our splendid troops. But we do achieve the most desirable result of all from these sudden cyclones of destruction—we kill many Germans with comparatively small losses on our side.—From the Montreal Star.

## Austrians Fear Brussiloff

The Russian armies, though lulled for the moment into a false fraternalism, are performing at least this service—they are preventing wholesale transfer of Austro-German forces to the Italian and western fronts. Last year, Austria learned a bitter lesson in Galicia from that stern schoolmaster, General Brussiloff, which it keeps vividly in mind now; and it is very much afraid to denude its Galician front of troops, no matter how quiet things are today, for fear Brussiloff will once more make a sudden spring which might this time land him in Lemberg. The very uncertainty as to the Russian position keeps a long line of idle enemy divisions on the Russian front.—Montreal Star.

## Alberta's Wool Clip

Alberta is Canada's banner wool-producing province. This year the clip will probably aggregate 2,500,000 pounds. Shearing began about the middle of May and on some of the larger ranches lasted well on to June. The quality of wool this year is excellent, most of it grading as medium. Owing to the gradual advent of semi-range and farm conditions in Alberta, with a consequent muttonizing of the breeds, more coarse wool is being produced than formerly.

## Children of France Tortured By War

Many Have Lived for Two Years Within Sound of Guns

The French children found in the villages of northern France, evacuated by the Germans under the pressure of the British and French offensives present a picture of the savagery of modern warfare as characteristic as the Somme forest shattered and broken by months of shell fire.

Many of these children are orphans without home or relatives. Many have been grievously wounded. Most of them suffered from a peculiar species of shell shock which afflicts them generally with a sort of tremor not unlike St. Vitus' dance.

They have had life and death, horrors, human and unhuman, revealed to them in guises so terrible that they will never be quite normal again. All are underfed and frail from confinement in cellars. Cut off suddenly from friends and relatives perhaps two years ago, they have continued to live within a few hundred yards of the front line listening always to the thud of shells and the crash of explosives until their idea of heaven is "a place that is very quiet."

Everything that can be done to cure and care for them is now being done, constituting one of the most important immediate tasks of the French committees on reconstruction.

One French organization has a hospital with four hundred child patients all under 12 years old. Most of them are wounded. Some have lost legs or arms; others their sight, others are suffering from brain fever or a puzzling anæmia under which they waste away rapidly.

## Favor City Canning Plant

May Establish Factories to Preserve Surplus Fruit and Vegetables in Winnipeg

Municipally owned fruit and vegetable canning plants may be established in Winnipeg soon, as the result of the adoption of a scheme presented to the board of control by a delegation of women, headed by Mrs. Isaac Pitblado.

The scheme, which was first suggested by J. B. Reynolds, president of the Agricultural College, in an interview with The Tribune last week, involves the expenditure of not more than \$900-\$300 for each of three plants. Mrs. Pitblado outlined the plan and the entire board favored it. The controllers said they desired more detailed information before they made a definite decision, however. The full plan will be demonstrated to the controllers at the Agricultural College where President Reynolds has a plant, similar to those proposed, in operation.

Mrs. Pitblado said that last year Winnipeg grew tons of vegetables more than required for immediate use.

"Because of the lack of storage and canning facilities, we wasted this surplus," she declared. "This year we don't want to do that. We want to save every surplus vegetable and fruit; and in addition we should conserve some of the enormous quantity of wild berries that grow in profusion in this vicinity."

Mrs. Pitblado intimated that owing to the scarcity of tin, metal cans are out of the question for the use of such a plant. A campaign of bottle collection could be conducted, however, which would tend to make up the deficiency, she said.

"The object of the scheme," said Mrs. Pitblado, "is to assist the poor and the returned soldiers. Products of the canning plants could be supplied as 'extras' to the military hospitals, and perhaps the products could be distributed either at a minimum cost, or free of charge among the poor. There is no intention to eliminate home canning. The scheme is for the purpose of assisting the home effort in preserving the surplus food supply."

Another member of the party suggested that classes could be conducted for the education of housewives in preserving fruit and vegetables.—Winnipeg Tribune.

## Quakers Behind Firing Line

At a meeting of United States Quakers held in New York it was decided that, although they will neither take up arms nor work in munition factories they will organize a unit of 500 of the brethren to go abroad and assist their French and English brethren in restoring devastated homes behind the fighting line in France. As the German lines retire, the Quakers intend to reclaim the ruined territory, bit by bit; build great numbers of portable houses, and provide food, shelter, and clothing to the returning refugees.

The men and women who volunteer for this unit will begin training at once at Havcrford, where they will be taught how to build houses, restore streets, and make devastated villages fit for habitation. As soon as the unit is ready for its work it will be sent to France under the auspices of the American Red Cross.

Minister—"And do you forgive your enemies?"

Penitent—"Well, I can't say I exactly forgive them, but I'll do my best to put them in a position where I can sympathize with them."

## Personnel Of Our Indian Troops

Soldiers Stand High in Social Scale of Their Country

A very important point regarding the Indian soldier is the fact that, by virtue of his profession, he stands very high in the social scale of his country—the "caste" that has so dominating an influence in all native affairs in India! The soldier has only one superior in caste—the priest.

It is the theory of re-incarnation, upon which the Hindu religion (by far and away the strongest, numerically, in India) is based, that lies at the foundation of the great caste institution. The Hindus believe that, in the beginning, four species of human beings were created—the Brahman, or priest, the "Kshatriya" or soldier, the "Vaisya" or merchant, and the "Sudra" or laborer.

These are now assumed to be each in a different state of existence, and to occupy different rungs of the ladder of life; and the idea is that no one can become a "Brahman" (a twice born) without having passed through at least one of the other stages. Upward progress depends upon conduct—good conduct ensuring the soul mounting one or more rungs of the ladder! bad conduct, the soul being born again to occupy a lower rung.

Besides the four mentioned main divisions of caste, there are innumerable sub-divisions, into which fall the various Indian races who embrace the Hindu religion.

Among the famous fighting races of India, the "Sikhs," however, are not Hindu; they have their own religion. But it is an off-shoot of Hinduism. The religion forbids the smoking of tobacco and the drinking of intoxicants. Though they always strictly observe the first prohibition, they sometimes disregard the second. Mohammedanism is another religion that finds strong favor among several of the fighting races that are represented in our Indian army. The Mohammedan religion's most remarkable point is the belief in Kismet or fate. This tenet—whatever may be the general view of it—is largely responsible for the reckless bravery with which warriors of that faith fight in battle.

The "Baluchis" and "Brahuis" (fairly strongly represented in our Indian regiments) are Mohammedans. They are especially keen sighted, and physically very hardy. They are not particularly fond of soldiering, unless they are engaged on active service.

"Junjabi Mussulmans" (recruited from the Punjab district) are likewise Mohammedans, but they are not at all bigoted in their religion. Many of them are of good social position; keen on active service in the army, and are very proud of their birth and traditions—they claim royal descent, from the "Rajputs," ancient chieftains. They are manly and energetic, and are well behaved, but they are inclined to be careless in money matters; they hardly ever think of saving, and are apt to over-indulge in gambling. More "Punjabi Mussulmans" are to be found in the army than any other class of Indians, with the exception of "Sikhs."

"Pathans" are the remaining chief fighting race of Mohammedans, but they are not very strongly represented in the ranks of our Indian forces. The Pathans claim descent from the Jews who were taken into Babylon by Nebuchadnezzar some 2,500 years ago, and their looks undoubtedly support the claim. Pathans are very careless of their own lives—and of the lives of others too! They are very quick tempered, rather fanatical, and never forget an injury or insult. But they are very fond of sport—especially football—are surprisingly brave, and like to chum with white men.

"Jat" soldiers belong to a thoroughlybred race, closely allied to the Rajputs. They hail from the districts northwest of Delhi, and many of them own land there. They are magnificent horsemen, and are, naturally, represented in cavalry regiments. In temperament and character, they are much like the Sikhs, but they are Hindu in religion—and very strict in their observances of the rules of the faith.

"The Garhwalis" are slightly built and short of stature, but they possess marvelous powers of endurance; they often travel twenty-four hours without food or drink. They are also very plucky. Incidentally, they are at times inclined to indulge in "terminological inexactitudes" in their conversation.

"Madrasis" are a class of our Indian warriors who are exceptionally intelligent. More of them are well educated, and, as sappers, miners, and pioneers, they render splendid service.

Such are the principal races comprised in our splendid Indian army—Empire kin of whom we may well be very proud.

The rainiest town in the world, curiously enough, is situated in India. This town, where there is an almost constant rainfall, is called Cherapunji, in Assam. Its average rainfall is 600 inches or fifty feet a year, which is nearly a foot a week.



More Bargains  
For the  
People  
Sale Lasts  
Three Days

"The Store that Satisfies."

# WILLIAMS & LITTLE, Didsbury

Reduce your  
Grocery Account  
By Reading  
Our Lists

SATURDAY  
ONLY

20 lbs SUGAR

\$2.15

100 lbs SUGAR

\$10.75

## Tobacco Special

Old Chum, 1-2 lb. tins. 50c  
T. & B., 1-2 lb. tins. 50c  
Senator, 1-2 lb. tins. 50c  
Royal Mint, 1-2 lb. tins. 50c  
Brier, 11 plugs for. \$1.00  
Stag, 3 plugs for. 25c  
Payroll, 3 plugs for. 25c

50 over proof VINEGAR  
best grade, per gal. 55c  
Rodgers' Syrup, 5 lb. tins. 55c  
" " 10 lb. tins. \$1.00  
" " 20 lb. tins. 1.75  
Molasses, 5 lbs. 40c  
" 2 1-2 lbs. 20c

Sale Days : Thursday  
Friday and Saturday

Seedless Raisins, lb. 10c  
Tuxedo Coffee, lb. 40c  
Perfection Coffee, lb. 30c  
Dairy Salt, 50 lbs. 90c  
Stock Salt, 50 lbs. 90c  
Stock Salt, 100 lbs. \$1.75

A full stock of Fresh Fruits  
on hand daily.

Lamp Glasses, 3 for. 25c  
Lantern Glasses, 3 for. 25c  
Jar Rings, 5 doz. for. 25c  
Jar Rings, 4 doz. for. 25c  
Tooth Picks, 4 pkg for. 25c  
Fly Catchers, 12 for. 20c  
Spring Clothespins, 4 doz. 25c  
Common " 3 doz. 10c

## PURE LARD

At Old-Time

Prices

3 lb. tins. 95c  
5 lb. tins. \$1.50  
10 lb. tins. 2.85

Pea Meal Bacon, per lb. 38c  
Side Bacon, per lb. 38c  
Pea Meal Shoulder, lb. 33c  
Bologna, per lb. 18c  
Boiled Ham, per lb. 50c

The Only  
Easy Money  
You Can  
Make Is the  
Money  
That You  
Save

A Dollar Saved  
Is a Dollar  
Earned

Our prices are lower because  
we make our profits on the  
buying. Four stores---this gives  
us big buying powers, and en-  
ables us to sell our goods at  
prices which are trade winners  
Compare and see.

Rice, 4 lbs. for. 25c  
Sweet Pickles, gal. jar. 1.40  
Sour Pickles, gal. jar. 1.25  
Peanut Butter, 5 lbs. 1.35  
Table Salt, 4 bags. 25c  
Black Tea, 3 lbs. for. 1.10

Corn Flakes, per pkg. 10c  
Cornmeal, 10 lb. bag. 75c  
Brown Beans, 2 lbs for. 25c  
Postum Cereal, 2 boxes 45c

## Rolled Oats Special

8 lb. Bag for. 45c  
20 lb. Bag for. \$1.00  
40 lb. Bag for. 1.90  
80 lb. Bag for. 3.70

Fresh Stock

Saturday Special: Bananas, 25c per doz.

We Advertise  
Because  
We Want Your  
Business

# WILLIAMS & LITTLE, Didsbury

Stores at Carstairs, Innisfail and Bowden

Coal Oil---Best  
Grade  
30c. per Gallon  
5 Gallons, \$1.40



# The Scarlet Feather

By HOUGHTON TOWNLEY  
(Copyright, 1909 by W. J. Watt & Co.)

## CHAPTER XII.—(continued) A Difficult Position

I SHALL be as brief as possible, Mrs. Swinton. I only come to ask you a plain question. Did you recently receive from your father, Mr. Herresford, a check for two dollars?"

"—I did. Yes, I believe so. I can't remember."

"Did you receive one from him for two thousand dollars?"

"Why do you ask?"

"Because the check for two dollars appears to have been altered into two thousand."

"Let me see it," she demanded with the greatest sang froid.

He produced the check, and she took it; but her hand trembled.

"This is certainly a check for two thousand dollars, but I know nothing of it."

"It was presented at the bank by your son, and cashed."

"I tell you I know nothing of it. My son is dead, and cannot be questioned now."

"I have another check here for five thousand dollars, made out to your son and cashed by him also. You will see that the ink has changed color in one part, and that the five has been altered to five thousand. The body of the check is in your handwriting, I believe."

"Yes, that is my handwriting."

"The additions were very cleverly made," ventured Mr. Barnby. "The forger must have imitated your handwriting wonderfully."

"Yes, it is wonderfully like," she replied huskily.

"This check was also presented by your son, and honored by us. Both checks are repudiated by your father, who will only allow us to debit his account with seven dollars. Therefore, we are six thousand, nine hundred and ninety-three dollars to the bad. Mr. Ormsby, our managing director, says we must recover the money somehow. Your son is dead, and cannot explain, as you have already reminded me. Unfortunately, a warrant has been applied for, for his arrest for forgery."

"You mean to insinuate that my son is a criminal?" she cried, with mock rage, drawing herself up, and acting her part very badly.

"If you say those checks were not altered by you, there can be little doubt of the identity of the guilty person."

"My son is dead. How dare you bring such a charge against him. I refuse to listen to you, or to discuss money matters at such a time. My father must pay the money."

"He refuses, absolutely. And he says he will prosecute the offender, even if the forger is his own child."

"He has the wickedness and audacity to suggest that I—?"

"I merely repeat his words."

She rang the bell, sweeping across the room in her haughtiest manner, and drawing herself up to her full height. The summons was answered instantly.

"Show this gentleman to the door."

"Madam, I will convey the result of this interview to Mr. Ormsby."

The old man bowed himself out with a dignity that was more real than hers, and it had, as well, a touch of contempt in it.

The moment the door closed behind him, Mrs. Swinton dropped into a chair, white and haggard, gasping for breath, with her heart beating great hammer-strokes that sent the blood to her brain. The room whirled around, the windows danced before her eyes, she clutched the back of a chair to prevent herself from fainting.

"God help me!" she cried. "There was no other way. The disgrace, the exposure, the scandal would be awful! I should be cut by everybody—my husband pointed at in the streets and denounced as a partner in my guilt—for he has shared the money. It was to pay his debts as well, to save Dick and the whole household from ruin—for Nettie's sake, too—how could Harry Bent marry a bankrupt clergyman's daughter! But it wasn't really my doing—it was his, his! He's no father at all. He's a miser, a beast of prey, a murderer of souls! From my birth, he's hated and cheated me. He has checked every good impulse, and made me regard his money as something to be got by trickery and misrepresentation and lies. And now, I have lied on paper, and they suspect poor dead Dick, who was the soul of honor. Oh, Dick, Dick! But they can't do anything to you, Dick—you're dead. Better to accuse

you than to ruin all of us. Your father couldn't hold up his head again, or preach a sermon from the pulpit. We should be beggars. I couldn't live that kind of life. I should die. I have only one child now, and she must be my care. I've not been a proper mother to her, I fear, but I'll make up for it. If I spoiled her life now, she would never forgive me—never! She is like me: she must have the good things of life, the things that need money. And, after all, it was my own money I took. It was no theft at all. It's only the wretched law that gives a miser the power to crush his own child for scrawling a few words on a piece of paper."

Then came the worst danger of all. How was she to explain to her husband—how make him see her point of view—how face his condemnation of her guilty act, and secure his consent to the damnable sin of dishonoring her dead son's name to save the family from ruin.

## CHAPTER XIII. Dick's Heroism

Everybody in the country heard of Dick Swinton's death and the way in which he died—except Dora Dundas. The news was withheld from her by trickery; and she went on in blissful ignorance of the calamity that had overtaken her. The newspapers were full of the story. It had in it the picturesque elements that touch the public imagination and arouse enthusiasm.

It appeared, from the narrative of a man who narrowly escaped death—one of the gallant band of three who volunteered to penetrate the enemy's lines and carry despatches—that General Stone, who for days was cut off from the main body of the army, found it absolutely necessary to call for volunteers to carry information and plans to the commander in the field. Three men were chosen—two officers and a private—Dick Swinton, Jack Lorrimer, and a private named Nutt. The three men started from different points, and their instructions were to converge and join forces, and pass through a narrow ravine, which was the only possible path. Once through this, they could make a bolt for the American lines. Each man carried a written despatch in such a manner that it could be destroyed instantly, the moment danger threatened, and, also, the subject matter of the despatch was committed to memory.

The enemy's lines were penetrated at night, but unforeseen dangers and obstacles presented themselves: so that it was daylight before the ravine was reached. The pursuit then met at the appointed spot, and were within sight of one another, with only half-a-mile to ride through the ravine, when a shot rang out. A hundred rifles arose from the boulders. The little band rushed for cover, and destroyed their despatches by burning.

Certain death stared them in the face. After destroying the papers, they elected to ride on and run the gauntlet, rather than be captured as spies and shot ignominiously. But it was too late. They were surrounded. Only when Jack Lorrimer fell with one arm shattered by a bullet and a bullet had grazed Dick Swinton's side did the others surrender. They were promised their lives, if they laid down their arms and gave up the despatches.

The prisoners were bound and marched to a lonely farm house, where their persons were searched and their sad clothes ripped to pieces to find the papers. The failure to discover anything aroused the anger of their captors, and Dick Swinton, who from his bearing seemed to be an officer, was exhorted to reveal the nature of his mission on promise of his life. He refused. A further examination was made. Their boots were cut to pieces, the heels split open, their weapons smashed, and their clothes torn to ribbons, but without avail. They were brought before an officer high in command, who charged them with bearing important messages, and again promised them their lives, if they would betray their country. Each man doggedly refused. They were given an hour to reconsider their decision; at the end of that time they were to be shot. A firing party was told off, and the men were led out side the house, where they were bound hand and foot, and flung upon the ground—for an engagement was in progress, and distant firing threatened a possible advance on the part of the Americans. So hot was the firing that the hour's respite was reduced to half-an-hour, and a surly old soldier was sent to inform them that he had orders to carry out their execution at once, if they would not speak.

They refused, without hesitation. Jack Lorrimer was unbound, and led around to the side of the farm house. They tied him to a halter ring on the wall. Three times he was given the chance of saving his life by treachery; and his only reply was:

"The rifles were raised; there was a rattling volley, a dropping figure on the halter cord, and the officer turned his attention to the others."

"Now, then, the next."

Dick Swinton and Nutt were lying side by side. Nutt had taken advantage of the interest excited by the execution to wriggle himself free of his loosely tied fetters, which consisted of cords binding his wrists behind his back and passed around to a knot on his breast. He called upon Dick to aid him. Dick Swinton rolled over, and with his teeth loosened the first knot, then fell back into the old position.

Nutt remained as though still bound. Dick was next unbound, and led around the farm house. That was Nutt's

opportunity. He saw them drag away the dead body of Jack Lorrimer, and fling it on one side; then they thrust Dick back against the wall out of sight.

There was a pause while the firing party loaded their rifles. This was the moment chosen by Nutt for shaking off his bonds. He crawled a few yards, heard the appeal to Dick Swinton, and Dick's defiant refusal—then the order to fire, and the volley. He arose to his feet and ran.

All the men in the ravine were gone forward to repel the dreaded advance, and the path was moderately clear. He ran for dear life until he reached the firing line, where he seized a wounded soldier's rifle, and dropped down as though he were dead. Here he remained until the firing line retreated slowly before the American advance, and he heard the tramp of feet and the bad language of the soldiers, groaning, swearing, cursing. Then he got up, turned around, and with a yell of triumph entered into battle against his former captors.

At the end of the fighting, he reported himself at headquarters. He told his story to the general, and to a news-paper correspondent. He made the most of it, and informed them how, as he wriggled free of his bonds, he heard the officer commanding the firing party call upon Dick Swinton three times, as upon the preceding victim. Each time there came Dick's angry refusal, in a loud, defiant tone. Then, as he ran, there was the ugly volley. When he looked back, the firing party were dragging away the dead body, preparatory to stripping it.

The sympathy with the rector was profound. Yet, the bereaved man could not absolutely reconcile himself to the belief that Dick was no more. But it was evident that the authorities regarded Nutt's news as convincing, or they would not have sent an official intimation of his death.

Colonel Dundas read the news in his morning paper. It was his custom to seize the journals the moment they arrived, and read to Dora at the breakfast table all war news of vital interest—and a good deal more that was prosy, and only interesting to a soldier. By chance he saw the story of Dick's death before his daughter came upon the scene—and was discreet enough not to mention the matter. Since Dora's refusal to the nature of his daughter's feelings toward Dick, and in his displeasure made no reference whatever to the young man whom formerly he had so welcomed to his home.

Dick was left to find out the truth four days later, when she came upon a stray copy of a weekly paper belonging to the housekeeper. Dick's portrait stared out at her from the middle of the page, and the whole story was given in detail. She was stunned at first, and, like the rector, refused to believe. It seemed possible that, at the last moment, the firing party might have missed their aim—a preposterous idea, seeing that the prisoner was set with his back against the wall, a dozen paces from his executioners.

She understood why her father had not mentioned it. For the last day or two he had sung the praises of Captain Ormsby, who was coming to dine with them on Monday. He had thrown out a very distinct hint as to his own admiration for that gentleman's sterling qualities.

There was no one to help Dora bear her sorrow. It prostrated her. But for the forlorn hope that the escaped trooper might have made a mistake, and that, after all, Dick might have been saved, she would have broken down utterly.

It was unnecessary to tell the colonel that his well-meant postponement of the sad news was wasted effort. He ventured awkwardly to comment upon the death of their old friend.

"A good chap—a wild chap!" he observed; "but of no real use to anybody but his country, which has reason to thank him. If I'd been in his place, I should have done the same. But, if I'd done what he did before he left home, I think I should have died in the firing line, quietly and decently. Poor chap! Poor chap!"

"What do you mean by 'if you had done what he did before he left home'?" asked the grief-stricken girl.

"I mean the forgery."

"What forgery?"

"Do you mean to say you haven't heard? Well, everybody knows about it. Ormsby kept it dark as long as he could, but Herresford forced his hand. Don't you know what they're saying?"

"I know what Mr. Ormsby said. But I warn you not to expect me to believe any lie that ungenerous, cruel man has circulated about the man I loved."

"Well, they say he went out to the war to get shot."

"It's a lie!"

"He was in an awful hole, up to his eyes in debt, and threatened with arrest. He almost ruined his father and mother, and forged his grandfather's signature to two checks, robbing him of seven thousand dollars—or, rather, defrauded the bank, for Herresford won't pay, and the bank must. It is poor Ormsby who will be the sufferer. He suspected the checks, and said nothing—just like him—the only thing he could do, after the row at the club dinner."

"Is it on the authority of Mr. Ormsby that these foul slanders on my dead lover have been made? Are they public property, or just a private communication to you, father?"

"It is the talk of the town, girl. Why, his own mother has had to own

up that the checks were forgeries. He cashed two checks for her, and saw his opportunity to alter the amounts, passing over to her the original small sums, while he kept the rest to pay his debts. Herresford's opinion of him has been very small all along; but nobody expected the lad to steal. Such a pity! Such a fine chap, too—the sort of boy girls go silly about, but lacking in backbone and ability. The matter of the checks has been kept from his father for the present, poor man. He knows nothing whatever about it."

"Father, the things you tell me sound like the horrible complications of a nightmare. They are absurd."

"Absurd! Why, I've seen the forged checks, girl. The silly young fool forgot to use the same colored ink as in the body of the check. A few days afterward, the added figures and words dried black as jet, whereas the ink used by Herresford dried a permanent blue."

"Mr. Ormsby showed you the checks?"

"Yes, Dora—Dora—don't look like that! I understand, my girl. I know you were fond of the boy, and I disapproved of it from the beginning. I said nothing, in case he didn't come home from the front. Put him out of your heart, my girl—out of mind. I'm as sorry about everything as if he were a boy of my own, and, if I could do anything for poor John Swinton and his wife, I would. I saw Mrs. Swinton yesterday driving, looking superbly handsome, as usual, but turned to stone. Poor old John goes about saying, 'My son isn't dead! My son isn't dead!' and nobody contradicts him."

"And Nettie?" asked Dora, with a sob.

"Oh, nobody bothers about her. It'll postpone her marriage with Harry Bent, I suppose, for a little while. They were to have been married as soon as he was well enough. Sit up, my girl—sit up! Keep a straight upper lip. You're under fire, and it's hot!"

"I can't—I can't!" sobbed Dora, burying her face in her hands, and swaying dangerously.

Her father rushed forward to catch her, and held her to his heart, where she sobbed out her grief. While they stood thus, in the centre of the room, the servant announced Mr. Ormsby.

At the mention of his name, Dora cried out in anger, and declared that hushed her, and nodded to the servant she would not see him. But her father

Externally or Internally, it is Good.—When applied externally by brisk rubbing, Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil opens the pores and penetrates the tissue as few liniments do, touching the seat of the trouble and immediately affording relief. Administered internally, it will still the irritation in the throat which induces coughing and will cure affections of the bronchial tubes and respiratory organs. Try it, and be convinced.

There's Quality in  
"CANAWELLA"  
TEA

If You Want to be Sure of Quality  
Buy

NA-DRU-CO

Medicinal and Toilet Preparations

You certainly take no chances when you buy any toilet article or medicinal preparation which bears the name NA-DRU-CO and this trade mark.

As soon as you see "NA-DRU-CO" you can be absolutely certain that the article is the very best.

The National Drug and Chemical Company of Canada, Limited, has spent thousands of dollars in perfecting this line of over 125 NA-DRU-CO preparations.

The formulae are the best known to medical science. The purity and strength of the ingredients are assured by rigid tests. The compounding is done by expert chemists, who are thoroughly qualified for a work so vital to your health.

Knowing that everything has been done to make them right, we guarantee, positively and unreservedly, each and every NA-DRU-CO preparation. If you find any one unsatisfactory we want you to return it to the druggist from whom you bought it and he will refund your money.

Ask your physician or druggist all about the NA-DRU-CO line. They are men of standing in your community, worthy of your confidence, and in position to tell you, for we will furnish to any member of either profession, on request, a full list of the ingredients in any NA-DRU-CO preparation.

NA-DRU-CO Dyspepsia Tablets

Cure indigestion—heartburn—flatulence—constipation—chronic dyspepsia.

NA-DRU-CO Headache Wafers

Relieve headache in 30 minutes. Contain no harmful drug.

NA-DRU-CO Talcum Powder

24 hours Violette—Rose—Flesh Color. Gives soft refreshment and refinement.

NA-DRU-CO Laxatives

Act without any discomfort. Increased doses not needed.

NA-DRU-CO Baby Tablets

Relieve Baby's ills. Especially valuable during teething.

NA-DRU-CO Tooth Paste

Cleanse throughout—prevents decay—makes the teeth beautifully white.

National Drug and Chemical Company of Canada, Limited

Wholesale Branches at:

Halifax—St. John—Montreal—Ottawa—Kingston—Toronto—Hamilton—London—Winnipeg—Regina—Calgary—Nelson—Vancouver—Victoria.

## DELICATE BABIES NEED BABIES' OWN TABLETS

For the baby who is delicate, who suffers from constipation, stomach and bowel troubles, nothing can equal Baby's Own Tablets. They are a positive cure for all the little ills of childhood and can be given with perfect safety. They are sold under an absolute guarantee of a Government analyst to contain no harmful drug. They cannot possibly do harm—they always do good. Mrs. Geo. A. Windyer, Rochester, Ont., writes: "I would not be without Baby's Own Tablets. My baby was small and delicate and never grew till I began giving her the Tablets. She is nine months old and thanks to the Tablets, is well, fat, and rosy. I will certainly recommend them whenever I get the opportunity."

The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



## The Toll of the Wheat

By Charles Dillon

THIS is a story of the harvest fields of Kansas. It is a tale of two sons of good families in New York who, having finished their sophomore year with excellent football records, responded bravely to the call from Kansas for help with its golden grain.

They started for the West in a Pullman car with enough money to land them, still eager and ambitious, on Union Avenue, in Kansas City, whither go nine-tenths of the "hands" when the cry goes up for help. This being a true tale, it is necessary to say that they had \$3.50 and \$1.45, respectively, when they looked over the marble counter of the last real restaurant they were fated to visit for several days. What they did there reduced their capital to three dollars and one. Soon after this feast they changed to the old clothing they had brought along, put the habiliments of college days into their valises and checked them in a hotel.

Waddingham carried the co-partnership kodak when they got into line before the first labor agency, where a sign proclaimed that "five hundred husky harvest hands" were wanted at once to be shipped that night.

"Shipped!" Duchesne observed, critically. "Sounds a bit like cattle, doesn't it, Waddy?"

Waddingham noticed that every man ahead of him paid some amount, said a few words, and received a printed slip. "Suppose," he said to Duchesne, "it's their transportation—or an order for a ticket, you know. Mighty clever, I think."

"Well, Bo, this ain't a picture show," a man growled, and the sophomores were surprised to find themselves at the agent's window. Both had been intently watching the moving throng of lumpy shouldered men in overalls and rough shirts, old hats of straw or felt, and heavy shoes or boots, with a few college boys somewhat like themselves, bright-eyed youngsters with soft hands that were soon to blister and bleed from unaccustomed toil, muscles that were to ache, eyes that would be red around the rims, and noses peeling by the glare of the sun in the waving, wearying deserts of wheat where they were to pay the toll. The avenue, bustling with life, the bawling of a score of agents, the unfamiliar scenes of a Western city at the gateway of a great storehouse—these things held the two bound for a space, so that the rasping voice of the man at the window boomed at Waddingham twice before he came back to the business of the day.

"Certainly," the sophomore said, good naturedly, bending his six feet to look into the man's face. "We want jobs, you know, in the wheat-fields of—Kansas, I believe."

"Oh, we do, do we?" the agent snarled, with an irresistibly funny imitation of Waddingham's speech and manner. "And what would you like to do in a wheat field?"

"Why—er—" Waddingham stammered, his face flushing—"why, we'd work, you know; shock it, or whatever it is they do to wheat. We're strong enough—"

"You'll get the shock, all right," was the disturbing comment. "How much money you got?"

"Three dollars," Waddingham replied, not understanding the warning wink of a man standing near. The agent seized a pad of blanks and began to write. Presently he handed out a slip, swept in the three silver dollars, and, half pushing Waddingham from the window, called, "Next!"

"But what is this?" the sophomore inquired, holding up his slip.

"Hand that up to Barker at Larned," the agent said, "and you get the job; three dollars a day and found. Move on, now, son."

"And how do I get to Larned and where is it and who is Barker?" were the hurried questions that Waddingham managed to get out. "How do I—"

"You buy a ticket," the agent said. "Or you walk or take an airship. You asked for a job. I give you one. That's the end of my work."

And it was. Luckily Duchesne had not given up his remaining dollar, so the sophomores still had a chance to eat two or three times. As to sleeping—

"Nothin' doin'," said the policeman to whom they had applied with their woe-filled story. "Publicly legal. You asked for a job and if you go to Larned you'll get it."

"But we're broke," Waddingham explained. "We can't get anywhere."

"Better go to the State free employment office," the law advised, a bit kindly. "It's up town."

"Up town?" Where?

"In the Braley Building—I think."

Now, he it known, in Kansas City the test of a man's capacity to act as a policeman is his ability to direct strangers to the Braley Building. This structure is known to be on the edge of the shopping district, where they who seek employment seldom wander, but few persons ever find it. All through the harvest season the newspaper offices and the Bureau of Information in the Union Station have men assigned especially to answer the one appeal, "Tell me where the Braley Building is, please," and Police Headquarters is sending out scouts hourly to gather and guide the lost and strayed who seek in vain. Why this should be so in a large city no one knows; but the fact is that not two persons in twenty can correctly describe the whereabouts of this building in which the State has its free labor agency.

Waddingham did not know this and was, therefore, surprised when the policeman he met informed him that the Braley Building was "up town"—on McGee, I believe—I've heard it is," and continued his walk.

"Twon't do you no good if you find

it," a red-faced hanger-on told the two when they told their story in a bar-room, where a glass of beer and a free lunch took the place of dinner. "The free employment bureau, believe me, pal, don't give you no ticket. You and that guy'll have to beat it for Larned. You'll get that job, all right. They're stealing men off'n the trains out there."

"Why don't you go out?" Waddingham asked, not intending to be too inquisitive.

"Who? Me?" the bardly smiled.

"Oh, I'm waiting for money to take me to New York, where an aunt has left me a legacy."

Waddingham and Duchesne will have a thrilling tale to tell when they return to New York. Chiefly it will relate to how they sneaked down into the railroad yards that night, talked to tramps of several degrees, and finally screwed up their courage to the point of "bitting the blind baggage" on a west-bound flyer, and got safely to Topeka, eighty miles away, black with smoke and cinders and half dead for want of sleep. But there was no sleep that night, except for the fitful naps they fell into in the rattling boxcar that took them westward, and out of which they crawled at dawn, hungry and weak and weary, at Newton. Town marshals are lenient in Kansas when the harvest is on. Hoboes are not jailed—if they will work or get out of town. Waddingham and Duchesne were hoboes by this time. Not a jury in the whole liberty loving land would have acquitted them of the charge. They were hard looking hoboes, too. The station policeman at Newton took only one look at them. Waddingham showed his "jog slip." "Right out that way," the officer said, pointing to the boundless West. "That track leads to Larned and a whole lot more places. Hike!"

"Well," Waddingham sighed, as they started up the cinder path, "we've got down to being ordered out of town. Billy, I wouldn't say anything about this when I write if I were you."

"The golden fields of Kansas," Duchesne replied, "seem a long way off. I've been thinking of that chapter in Lorna Doone where what's his name is cutting wheat, and how rhythmically Blackmore describes it all, particularly where he 'walks among the golden grain and sweeps his cycle 'round it, or some such line; but to save me I can't see the poetry in wheat nearly so much now as when I read that book in Ithaca."

After a while they "hopped" another freight, were put off, got on another, and eventually, as most things come to God's creatures who deserve them in the darkest hour, they reached the Promised Land—Larned.

Barker was there. "God bless you," said Waddingham, fervently, when the man accepted the fateful slip issued by the Union Avenue agent and told him where he was to go to work. "We'll go, but we're fearfully hungry, old man."

"Why don't you soak that kodak?" Barker suggested.

"Lord save us, Duchesne, I didn't know we had this thing!" Waddingham exclaimed. "We'll 'soak' it, as the man says."

They slept in a stable that night.

## WOMAN'S HEALTH WHEN FORTY-FIVE

A Critical Period When Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a Real Blessing.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are also lately the finest medicine that ever a woman took. At special periods a woman needs a medicine to regulate her blood supply or her life will be a round of pain and suffering. It is at such times that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are worth their weight in gold, for they make new, rich blood, that banish the secret symptoms of distress that only women and growing girls know. They strengthen every vital organ for its special task, and bring rosy cheeks and shapely forms that tell of womanly health and happiness. Mrs. Richard Lobb, Red Deer, Alta., says: "At that critical period in my life known as the change I suffered as much as I hardly hoped to pull through. I doctored for months, but did not get any relief, and I grew so weak that I could hardly walk about, and it was impossible for me to do my housework. Only women who have suffered similarly can tell how much I endured—the constant misery, the dragged out feeling and the terrible backaches that beset me. No woman could have been in a more wretched condition than I was at this time, and it was then that my attention was directed to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I got a half-dozen boxes and before they were all gone there was a good improvement in my condition. Then I got six more boxes and before I had used them all I felt like a new woman and was enjoying better health than I had done for years. Not only have Dr. Williams' Pink Pills proved a blessing to me, but they also worked a great change in the case of my daughter, who was in a very miserable condition after childbirth. I know also of two young girls whom I believe would have been in their graves now but for the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Considering what they have done for me and what I have seen them do for others, I am justified in my enthusiasm for this medicine, and I never lose an opportunity to recommend it."

Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes

# MAGIC BAKING POWDER

Does not contain Alum

Used according to directions, Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial will afford relief in the most acute form of summer complaint. Whenever the attack manifests itself no time should be lost in seeking the aid of the Cordial. It will act immediately on the stomach and intestines and allay the irritation and pain. A trial of it will convince anyone of the truth of these assertions.

For \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

So did twenty other harvesters. A calf in process of weaning and its sympathizing mother bawled through the night. Horses and mules kicked and restive laborers cursed, but Waddingham and Duchesne heard nothing. They were "into the hay" at eight o'clock, clothed as they had been when they left Kansas City, and sleeping as men sleep after a long battle—a dreamless and quiet sleep.

At four o'clock the next morning the chanterel chorus was working overtime, but the sophomores slept on. "Hi, there!" a stern voice said, and a rough hand shook Waddingham. "Awake and to the breakfast and to the golden fields," or words to that effect, the same voice cried, and, presently sitting up and rubbing their tired, bleary eyes, the sophomores faced the day.

A hasty breakfast of bacon and eggs, and biscuits was served on platters, with coffee strong enough to move a binder. And then the beautiful fields of wheat!

There are times in the lives of most men that are better forgotten, experiences it were wise to tuck away in some closet along with unrealized ambitions and the dreams that never came true. That morning in the wheat will be so catalogued by Waddingham and Duchesne. At noon dinner—which they called luncheon—a word that aroused laughter—was taken to them in the field, but they were too sore to eat much. Pride at first held them up, but after a bit they saw others with signs of weakening under the torrid rays of that Kansas sun. The beads and the dust and the sand filled their clothing, filled their eyes and ears and hair. The sweat rolled from their black with the dirt they had been unable to erase after their box-car ride.

At three o'clock Waddingham was ready to take the count. "I'd like to sell my share in a set of motion pictures of this engagement," he said; but Duchesne, half buried in the torturing straw, refused to smile. Finally Duchesne agreed with Waddingham that they would stick until five o'clock, take a day's pay, and beat it back to Kansas City.

At five o'clock the sophomores announced to the farmer that they'd like their pay for the day and, if he pleased, they'd quit the job.

"A day's pay!" Mr. Farmer exclaimed. "Why, it's only five o'clock! I'll give you three quarters of a day. The most work is done from now on. Better stick and try it again tomorrow."

"Not in the preservation of the Republican party depended on it would we stay another day," Waddingham exclaimed, a half-choke in his voice. "Not if the whole drafted Union went to pieces because we quit. Give us of the largess that is ours, O Farmer, and we will away to the pavements of New York."

It would be painful and a strain on construction to follow them back. It was a fearsome ride, but they lived it through, and reclaimed their clothing on Union Avenue. "If I were you," said a friendly policeman, "I'd go up to the Braley Building and—"

"No," Waddingham said, firmly. "We found Larned and Barker and the wheat fields. That'll do. I don't care if I never see the Braley Building, wherever it is. Privately, I don't believe there is any such building."

All of which explains why two fond fathers in New York received identical telegrams one day in late June to this effect: "In deep need. Must come home. Wire money for ticket."

THE Ainus of Saghalin Island, off the Siberian coast, have a unique method of fishing for salmon-trout with dogs.

The waters about the island are wonderfully clear, and from a boat the bottom of the water is distinctly visible, and innumerable salmon-trout may be seen swimming.

The Ainus, when about to fish, take with them a number of dogs. At a certain point all the men and dogs come to a halt. Then half the men and dogs move farther along the water's edge, about two hundred yards.

At a concerted signal the dogs are started from their respective points, and swim straight out to seaward in single file in two columns. At a cry from the Ainus, the right column wheels left, and the left column wheels right, until the heads of the columns meet. Then, at another signal all of them swim in line toward the shore.

Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes. Relieved By Murine Eye Remedy. Try Murine For Your Eye Troubles. You Will Like Murine. It Soothes. 50c A Bottle. Your Druggists. Write For Eye Books Free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Toronto

## The Famous Rayo

The Lamp with Diffused Light

should always be used where several people sit, because it does not strain the eyes of those sitting far from it.

The Rayo Lamp is constructed to give the maximum diffused white light. Every detail that increases its light-giving value has been included.

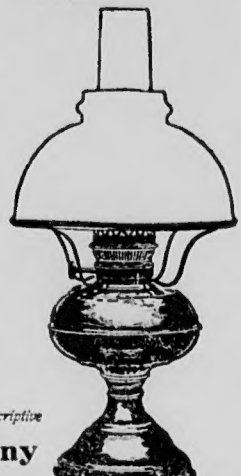
The Rayo is a low-priced lamp. You may pay \$5, \$10 or even \$20 for other lamps and get a more expensive container—but you cannot get a better light than the Rayo gives.

This season's Rayo has a new and strengthened burner. A strong, durable shade-holder keeps the shade on firm and true. Easy to keep polished, as it is made of solid brass, finished in nickel.

Once a Rayo User, Always One.

Dealers Everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest agency of the

**The Imperial Oil Company Limited.**



## Afraid to Eat?

Does the fear of indigestion spoil the enjoyment of your meals? It needn't. Just take

## NA-DRU-CO DYSPEPSIA TABLETS

and you won't know you have a stomach. They will see to it that your food is properly digested. They are among the best of the NA-DRU-CO preparations, compounded by expert chemists and guaranteed by the largest wholesale druggists in Canada. 50c. a box. If your druggist has not stocked them yet, send us 50c. and we will mail you a box.

NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA LIMITED. MONTREAL.

As the dogs near the shore, increasing numbers of fish appear in the shallow water, frightened forward by the splashing of the advancing column of dogs, which, as soon as their feet touch bottom, pounce upon the fishes with lightning rapidity.

The animals promptly bring the fish which they have seized to their masters, who cut off their heads and give each dog the head which belongs to him as his share of the catch. The dog that catches nothing gets nothing.

It is believed that this dog drill of the Ainus is entirely unique. It is the more extraordinary, when it is considered that the dogs, many of which have been captured from the forest, are still half wild.

## ROME NOT REBUILT IN A DAY

THE Rome correspondent of the "Tablet" gives an interesting summary of the changes which are taking place in the Eternal City.

Rome is repaving its streets, laying new gas and water pipes, enlarging its hotels, issuing advertisements to all the world (the English version of which is regrettably incorrect), running a newspaper, doing up the Baths of Diocletian and the Castel S. Angelo, laying new railway tracks (all for the exhibition).

There are houses building to accommodate 10,000 families, four enormous new Ministries, zoological gardens with wonderful and ingenious rocks built out of woodwork, wire-netting and stucco, which are really a triumph of architect

Your Druggist Will Tell You  
Murine Eye Remedy Relieves Sore Eyes, Strengthens Weak Eyes, Doesn't Smart, Soothes Eye Pain, and Sells for 50c. Try Murine in Your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes for Sore Eyelids and Granulation.

ture, it insincere, and some say hardly in keeping with the Villa Borghese in which the gardens are placed.

The Piazza is beautifully laid out with geometrical up-to-date flower beds. The Palace of Justice is almost complete, the Palazzo di Venezia is almost destroyed, except the west wing, which it is hoped will be preserved.

The grandiose Victor Emmanuel monument will be completed, it is thought, in 1912; enormous bronze pieces of horse and man are being transported to the spot to form the equestrian statue.

There are three new bridges building, new gas works, new stadium, and a passageway archaeological, a boulevard about 200 yards wide stretching from the Palatine to the Baths of Caracalla. All classes of employees, railwaymen, tramway men, postmen, municipal servants, are having special lodging houses built to accommodate them.

Rome is becoming less Rome every day, says the writer, and when all this is finished there will be little left of old Rome but the churches, the antiquities, and the Vatican, which is all ways doing something, but never noisily.

No surgical operation is necessary in removing corns if Holloway's Corn Cure be used.

## No better cigarette the world over than





## The Didsbury Pioneer

H. E. OSMOND, Prop.

Subscription: \$1.50 per year  
U. S. Points: \$2.00 per yearWar Situation as  
Seen by Lloyd George

Lloyd George, the British premier, is probably the best informed man among the Allies on the war situation. In the House of Commons last week he partially reviewed it.

Dealing with the Russian revolution and its effect upon the strategy of the Allies he said:

"I had anticipated this year a great converging movement against our foes, but because of the situation in Russia, that movement has had to be postponed. The nippers are temporarily out of repair and we cannot at present exert the pressure we anticipated. But things are mending. Even without Russia our armies have won very conspicuous successes. Nevertheless it is difficult even to dwell upon the differences which the temporary collapse of the Russian military power has made in the task with which our soldiers are confronted. But with Russia recovered and America really in the war with the virile swing of her numberless troops we will give Germany and her allies something to think about."

The withdrawal of Russia for the time being has delayed the harvest looked for by the Allies to be gathered this summer; it has also shown up the weakness of the Germans, for, says Lloyd George:

"The best the Germans can do now, when what was practically her most powerful opponent at the beginning of the war is paralyzed by internal difficulties, is to hold her own against the attacks of the British and the French. And she is not quite doing it. On the contrary, in this year she has been beaten in several great battles, with severe losses and with hundreds of her guns captured, which is not a bad test of winning or losing a battle."

Without doubt, Germany has given up all hope of defeating the Allies. If not she would have routed them on the west front or at least put them on the defensive while Russia was using all her energies in trying to quell disturbances at home. But she did not even try to do either one or the other. The German army can't win and it dare not go home defeated; its only play is for peace on stalemate terms—which is possible only if internal dissensions among the Allied nations cause the withdrawal of support to their several armies at the front. Everything should be done that we are able to do to prevent political turmoil, racial, religious and sectional dissensions, profiteering, labor disputes and every other thing that can weaken our efforts or slacken our energies in carrying on our part of the world war. In speaking on this phase of the situation Lloyd George said:

"This is the supreme hour for patience, for courage, for endurance, for hope, for unity. Let us go through this hour with a temper that will enable us to destroy a great military despotism, so that next year we shall begin, and the world begin to reap the fruits of our valor."

Let that kind of talk be heard from every public platform in Canada and the need for an election would quickly disappear and no drastic measures would have to be taken to revive recruiting.

Conscript the profiteer and there will be no difficulty in conscripting labor. When there is a job on to do the working man is no slacker.



## TWO PROUD TO FIGHT.

Canadian Highlander and National Guardsman, both bound overseas, hobnob during recruiting campaign in the United States.

If he was, heaven help the world, for there would be very little done—in peace or war.

The idea of raising 50,000 men for home defence was all right—we need them to save us from the profiteers.

Whale steaks are becoming very popular on the coast since meatless days have arrived. Those who don't like fish compromise on whale.

A wag in a nearby town went to the hotel and sat down to a meatless dinner. "Do you serve lobsters here?" he asked of the waiter. "Sure, we do, you lobster," replied the waiter, "what will you have?"

"Fish to order" is a big chunk of an order to fill for any hotel in an inland town. Suppose eels' feet were ordered, how often would they be served? How long would one have to wait for cracked crab or skinned devil fish?

The Canadian people should concentrate their thoughts upon the war, but Mackenzie & Mann and their associates should not be permitted to loot the public treasury of \$60,000,000 while we are thus pre-occupied. Neither should any other combination of grafters be enabled to put one over on us, whether in the name of patriotism or in any other name.

The week end trips from the border towns of Alberta to British Columbia will be cut out on Oct. 1. Prohibition goes into force in B. C. on that date. Signs bearing the legend, "Your First Chance," as you enter B. C. and "Your Last Chance," as you are about to return to Alberta, will be exhibited any more at all to the gaze of the thirsty ones.

What lamentation there is in the Tory camp because the Liberals are

hopelessly split! On the other hand the Liberals are sitting in sackcloth and ashes because the Tories are openly quarrelling among themselves over the spoils of office and of war and the country is going to the dogs! What a grand success our civilization is! It is worth shedding rivers of rich red blood to retain! Unless a better civilization dawns upon the world as a result of the present strife, the world will have impoverished itself in vain and the nations will only have sacrificed their sons on the altar of a false god.

## Red Cross Fund

Mrs. A. G. Studer, secretary-treasurer of the Didsbury Branch of the Red Cross Society, acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following donations to the funds of the Society:

R. A. Kembry, half proceeds of picnic held at his place, ..... \$ 194.00  
Henry Erb ..... 1.00

The following letter accompanied the donation forwarded by Mr. Kembry:

Westerdale, August 6th, 1917.

Madam,—

I enclose herewith cheque for (\$194.00) one hundred and ninety-four dollars, being one-half the proceeds of a picnic held at my place for the purpose of assisting the Red Cross. The other half has been sent to the treasurer of the Olds Branch of the Red Cross.

Yours very truly,

R. A. KEMBRY.

Mrs. A. G. STUDER,  
Treasurer Didsbury Branch Red Cross,  
Didsbury.

[Well done, Westerdale! A splendid demonstration of your zeal in a worthy cause.—Ed.]

## W. C. T. U. Notice.

The ladies of Didsbury W. C. T. U. wish to take this means of thanking the people of Didsbury for their kind donations in the past, and to solicit their continued help for the Prisoners of War Fund. As will be seen from the following letter, from one of our boys at the front, our efforts are appreciated and we feel it our duty, as well as the duty of all others, to assist in this, if only in a small way:

"YOUR SOCIETY HAS DONE ITS BEST!"  
A Canadian Prisoner of War at Gies-

## Comfort in the Home

The Sunshine Furnace chases chills from coldest corners and insures utmost comfort in the home throughout the winter. Don't buy any furnace or heating plant until you have investigated the merits of the "Sunshine."

McClary's  
SUNSHINE FURNACE

LONDON TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER  
ST. JOHN, N.B. HAMILTON CALGARY  
SASKATOON EDMONTON

For Sale by W. G. LIESEMER, Didsbury, Alta

sen writes as follows to Mrs. Rivers-Bulkeley, under date of April 2, 1917:

"It appears that since the new system started you have received some insulting letters from Canadian prisoners of war here. It is a matter of great regret to most of us. In case letters which show the feeling of the majority have not been written owing to our limitations, I feel it my duty to tell you how deeply indebted we feel for the way in which your Society has done its best for our comfort. We are aware that at the present time many causes stop and delay the parcels from arriving here (censored). Allow me to assure you again of our confidence and gratitude of which I am afraid you may have entertained serious doubts."

For the months of June, July and August respectively we have collected \$14, \$10 and \$8 by subscription.

We feel that we should do more in sending the boys what few comforts we can and would appreciate your donation if only 10 cents per month.

It costs on an average \$15 per month

to provide for a prisoner of war and surely we should at least be able to care for one.

If any person wishing to subscribe for this very worthy cause will phone either Mrs. Sick or Mrs. Turner the collections will be looked after.

We also take this opportunity of announcing that the W. C. T. U. will serve lunch at the Didsbury Fair as usual and half of the proceeds will go to the Prisoners of War Fund.

## LAND OWNERS AND BUYERS

Most buyers come to Calgary first. If you wish to sell or buy farm, ranch or wild lands, write or call on E. NUNSELEY, Suite 1, 224 8th Ave. W., Calgary, Alta. Phone M6333. Twenty-five years experience in Alberta.

## HOUSE TO TRADE

Four lots (100 foot frontage) with large house two storeys, 13 rooms, steam heated, water system with bath, good well. Free of all encumbrances. Will trade for farm property. Apply Mrs. J. S. S. Drumheller.

Is Your Home  
Furnished

As well as it should be?

If not, it's your fault. With the Fine Display in Home Furnishings right at your hand in our Stores there is no longer any excuse for you.

## Better Homes for 1917

People everywhere are beginning to realize that after all the home is about the best place on earth. It is your duty to yourself and family to keep your homes attractive, cosy and comfortable, a place you will be proud to show your friends. If you have been neglecting yours, come in and let us help you. We have

7 Cars of Fine Furniture  
Just opened up in Didsbury

Including a large assortment of Dining-room Furniture, Bedroom Furniture, Library Tables, Den Tables, Parlor Tables, Couches, Large Easy Chairs, Pianos, Dishes and Book Cases.

## A Nice Line of Rugs

Our Stock is complete in all lines, and we are ready to cater to your home requirements. Drop in at any time and let us show you the many nice things we have. This will not place you under any obligation to buy unless you wish.

Didsbury Furniture  
Company.



## Emperor Forgot China

Chinese Soy Bean Will Defeat the Kaiser

"When the great German Emperor gave his sanction to a relentless and wholesale submarine warfare, in the hope that it would deliver a decisive blow at the enemies of Hohenzollernism, that forgetful man forgot China. The world need not starve, and Great Britain and her allies may sleep in peace if they will learn to nourish their systems on the Chinese Soy Bean."

Such is the dictum of Dr. Yamei Kin, the only Chinese woman with a physician's diploma from a college in the United States. And she desires to be understood as profoundly serious. She starts her defence of this proposition by stating:

"The world is in need of tissue-building foods, and cannot very well afford to wait to grow animals in order to obtain the necessary percentage of protein. Waiting for an animal to become big enough to eat is a trying proposition."

"All grains contain a certain percentage of protein, but all beans contain a very great proportion of protein. The statement is frequently made that the Orientals live almost exclusively on rice, eating little meat. It is not generally known, perhaps, that deficiency in protein is made up by the consumption of large quantities of products of the soy bean, which take the place in our dietary of meat and other costly nitrogenous foods. They are eaten in some form by rich and poor at almost every meal. Instead of taking the long and expensive method of feeding grain to an animal until the animal is ready to be killed and eaten, in China we take a short cut by eating the soy bean, which is protein, meat, and milk in itself. We do not eat the plain bean in China at all. It is never eaten there as a vegetable, but in the complex food products—natto, tofu, miso, yuba, shoyu and similar dishes."

"The chief reason why people can live so cheaply in China and yet produce for that nation a tremendous man-power is that they eat beans instead of meat; but nothing like the navy bean, which by many people who do not get much exercise is considered a rather heavy food. Furthermore, pork and beans as fed to the men in the United States army and navy becomes monotonous after a while, even though the addition of the carbon contained in the shape of pork fat makes such a meal possess every element necessary to sustain life."

"But human nature is about the same everywhere, and the Chinese don't care for a monotonous bean diet any more than other people. So they have taken this soy bean and managed to invent a great many kinds of products. The bean curd is a food made from pulverizing the beans into a flour and then boiling this milk-like concoction, letting the curd rise to the top as your grandmothers in this country made cottage cheese. I spoke of tofu—this is it. Nothing is wasted, nothing lost in China. Most of these soy bean products, popular from ancient times, are fermented. The cell walls and other carbohydrates materials are broken down, the cell contents rendered more readily digestible, and peculiar and pleasant flavors developed."

"Soup noodles are made out of bean curd. Entrees made of bean curd are served with cream mushroom sauce or a hot Spanish tomato sauce. A salad of bean sprouts, accompanied by cheese—the cheese a cross between Camembert and Roquefort, and made from the soy bean—is very nutritious and palatable."

Westerners do not know how to use the soy bean. It must be made attractive or they will not take to it. It must taste good. That can be done. We make from it a delightful chocolate pudding. A black soy bean sauce we use as a foundation for sweetmeats in China. The soy bean contains practically no starch, which means that it is a most desirable food for diabetics, and also of course, for vegetarians. Buddhists kill no animals—they thrive by making a specialty of the soy bean, which, by the way, is already being used in the French army. They find there that soy bean mixed with flour makes a good cracker, more nourishing than any other cracker."

"In some things we Chinese have far outstripped you. We have vast areas of swamps, and we have made them wonderful in their productive power. The first requisite of life is food, which, throughout the same zone all over the world is practically the same. You have vast areas of swamp lands and permit them to lie waste. We are showing the United States, right now, how it can make semi-arid regions yield."

Dr. Kin has returned to China to organize, with the co-operation of the government there—assuming that there will be one—an effort to multiply the production of the soy bean, and export it to the United States, Canada, and Great Britain, and send Chinese growers to aid the Allies in opening bean patches, the Chinese being, she thinks, experts in the best mode of selection. Dr. Kin was seen off at New York by many people interested in her mission, which many think, is one of the

most important that has yet been devised of its class. She is confident that the kaiser will have good cause to remember her name.

## Canadian Horses Sought

Demand Is for Light and Heavy Artillery Horses

Nearly three million dollars will be spent in Manitoba by the British government in buying horses for cavalry work at the front, states Hon. Valentine Winkler, provincial minister of agriculture, who has been asked to supply men to assist the British Remount Commission. Fourteen thousand horses will be required. Inspections will be held at numerous places in the province during the next couple of weeks. Following the purchase of these horses, the French and Italian governments will also make large purchases. Mr. Winkler says:

"The British Remount Commission is eager to open up a market in the province of Manitoba. General Neil, of the British Remount Commission, and Colonel Carruthers, the Canadian representative, have informed me that the work of purchasing horses of the different types would be taken up and carried on at once. Already there has been one inspection made at Winnipeg, which has proven very satisfactory, making the Remount Commission more eager to secure horses of these types from the province of Manitoba."

"At the present time the demand is for light artillery horses, weighing from 1,250 to 1,300 pounds; 15.1 to 16 hands high; age 6 to 9 years; price to be \$190, less the cost of shipping to Winnipeg."

"Another class required is heavy artillery horses, weighing 1,500 or over; 15.1 to 16 hands; price \$220 less cost of shipping to Winnipeg."

"All colors accepted, except white and light grey."

"The president of the French and Italian commissions will also be in Winnipeg for the purpose of looking over horses and buying. These three commissions have combined to make a Canadian market."

## Hear Lubin Again

Proposes National Chamber of Agriculture

David Lubin is a little man with big ideas. When he first proposed the International Institute of Agriculture the few that heard him laughed at "a grand idea" that they said was too grand to be practicable. But Lubin kept at it and persuaded the King of Italy to build a million-dollar headquarters and to start the institution. Now the crop reports of the Institute are standard the world over.

When Lubin began to talk rural credits nobody listened. He said: "Society is lopsided. The cities are doing too well, the farmer not well enough. The government must finance the farmer." He kept at it until a commission was appointed to go to Europe and study the subject. Then he got it into congress and the Farm Loan Act was the result.

Now Lubin has another "grand" idea. It seems too big to go through, but in view of what has happened in the past six years we must pay some attention to him. He proposes the "National Chamber of Agriculture." It involves governmental supervision of marketing by parcel post, worked out in detail on the lines found practicable by the larger mail-order houses. To begin the movement Lubin proposes a commission to investigate the matter. He can keep a commission going. He doesn't let it rest a minute. He might well be called our own little commission stimulator.

Listen to Lubin. He doesn't bother with the details of his plans. He pushes his big idea, which is to keep a balance between city and country, producer and consumer. He is an untiring advocate.

## A Society Dies Natural Death

It is not often that a society arranges for its own funeral on the ground that it has accomplished the object for which it was originated. And yet that is what has occurred in London, England, with the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade. With the purchase recently of the last remains of opium in Shanghai the Chinese government gave the last kick to its once powerful enemy. One of the ministers present at the wind-up of the society mentioned was the Chinese minister, who said that the habit of opium smoking was not a Chinese one at all. It had a western origin, but that there were some habits in the west that they hoped to copy to advantage, and one was to find some economic solution for over work. The Western artisan was no longer a slave.

## Matched the Cutlery

A company of German soldiers having entered the small town of Royce, one of the officers swaggered into a hotel, huffed a waiter and called for a meal, at the same time laying his drawn sword on the table. The waiter returned with a pitchfork, which he placed beside the sword. "What does this mean?" demanded the officer in a gruff voice. "That," replied the waiter, "is the only fork I could find to match your knife."—Boston Transcript.

## Canadian Lumber Jacks in France

Were Well Within Hearing of Guns on West Front

One of the most interesting things about this war is the number of peaceful vocations carried on in connection with it in just such a way as they would be carried on if there were no war at all. The work is the same and the life is the same; it is only the ends that are so amazingly different.

One of the most extraordinary contrasts of this sort, if one catches its meaning, is the industry carried on by the Canadian lumbermen in the forests of France. One lumber mill is well within hearing of the guns that are dealing havoc among the Germans on the western front. Death and destruction were being steadily and remorselessly dealt out a few miles away; but the work went on peacefully in this beech forest, just as if it had been a timber concession far away in Western Canada.

The late leaves were just beginning to show green in the roof of the wood; its floor was sprinkled with little flowers; the sun shone warmly. Tree-trunks were lying here and there, and bundles of branches; and the sawn-up lengths were being dragged up by horses to the narrow lines of rail running through the wood, and prized and levered by these expert lumbermen on to the cars that would take them down to the mill. The men were in khaki, and addressed the officer who gave directions about the loading of the cars as "sir." That was all that there was of military in it, except the noise of guns, which drowned the noise of the saw when you moved a little way from it. The horses moved lazily; the men worked with that leisurely yet competent air which with those who understand their job means a great deal of work done and no time wasted about it. Nobody took any notice of the guns.

But it is not always as peaceful as this when the Canadian lumbermen settle down to clear a French wood. There was one short time ago on the very edge of the most fiercely-contested ground of the recent fighting. The Canadian lumberjacks got into it while it was still under the enemy's fire, and carried on their work under conditions rather different from those to which they had been accustomed. The officer who was at the head of this "outfit" states that he had noticed unmistakable signs of Canadian lumbering in the regions from which the Germans had been driven out, and from which they had taken the timber for their own requirements.

The Boche, in his pre-war period of peaceful penetration, earned this business as he has learned every other, on the spot where it could best be learned. One can see him at work behind his own lines, carrying on in the way he had been taught by English-speaking men, and no doubt using the English expressions, and possibly the English expletives that had been connected with the industry.

The officer in charge had settled down upon this French beech wood at five o'clock a.m., on the first of March, and since then he has cut and delivered half a million feet of timber. He expects to get up to a million feet by the end of August, and if the war lasts longer than that he will probably take his machinery and his company to another forest.

His is the first company of the Canadian Forestry Corps to get to work in the war area. All his machinery is Canadian, and was shipped over from Canada. His men are mostly experienced lumbermen over military age, who patriotically enlisted for the purpose in which they are doing such valuable work, but he has trained others, and has a good proportion of British soldiers working under him.

## German Donkey Soup Nutritious

The "Weiser Gazette" sent a representative to the communal kitchen to analyze and taste the "donkey" soup, which was reported by the medical authorities of the place to have excellent flesh-forming properties.

Here is part of the young man's statement: "The sirloin of the donkey is steamed in cold water for forty-eight hours, with a touch of salt-petre. It is thereupon boiled for two hours, cut, with a sharp powerful butcher's knife into thin layers, and these are cut into slices, two for each dish of ten pennings. In accordance with your instructions, I tasted the savory. It has the flavor of being boiled with straw or hay. The very thin slices are, I fear, intended to deceive the eaters. They are not at all nice. With a strong dilution of condiment the soup may be made palatable, and should be endured till the taste is acquired, purely as a patriotic act."

"The editor's note runs: 'We did not ask for our assistant's opinion and in our next issue we will provide our readers with an expert analysis of the stew. In the meantime we may add that all donkeys are subjected to a careful inspection by the town's veterinary staff.'"

"I'm glad Billy had the sense to marry an old maid," said grandma at the wedding. "Why, grandma," asked the son. "Well, gals is hity-tity, and widders is kinder overrulin' and upsettin'! But old maids is thankful and willin' to please."

## Cruelty To Belgian Prisoners Flemings Heroic In Bearing Sad Lot; Sure of Victory

The numerous German manoeuvres can no more put an end to the Flemish population's hatred for the invaders than the privations can break their trust in the allies' ultimate victory. This can be realized by reading the following letter sent from Antwerp to the "Echo Belge":

May 1, 1917.  
Germany."

"And our youths who return from Germany."

"That cry, that exclamation, that question can be heard every day. The whole people are saying it and keep on repeating it. It might become an obsession, if the wrath of the whole country were not kept up by the sight of the return from Germany of broken-down, lost, sick or dying youths, the best of their young men who had been dragged into slavery by cruel, pitiless German executioners and sent back home in a wretched, miserable, piteous, unspeakable condition, such as the very paving stones would cry out if they could shed a year—as expressed to me by an old woman who remains unwearily, in front of the central station to see all those departed return home."

"Some of these unfortunates had to be carried over to the Winnepech hotel, on Vanneau street; they are perfect wrecks. And there is nothing more heart-rending than the spectacle of those poor boys who simply expect death, so sadly, with, in the very sockets of their eyes, the anguish, the sufferings the supreme pain of having thus returned from Germany only to die so miserably in their own country. These home-returns of deported kinsmen attract every day around the depot endless processions of townsfolk who gather in the hope of meeting one of their own and stay there for hours and hours in painful expectation. Now and then, from the crowd one cry is suddenly raised, a name is heard and then a poor mother runs towards her returning son whom some men are bearing in their arms, a mutilated, maimed, impotent invalid. It is one of those horrible scenes, painful, affecting, unspeakable; the young man who would run to meet and embrace his beloved mother but who can not even walk and the dear old mamma who swoons and drops on the pavement crushed by emotion and utter despair and grief."

"How many of our boys have had their feet or their legs frozen during the severe storms of February? How many more return with their backs torn and broken by German carbine-bullets?"

"But, all of them, whether they can still support themselves on their weakened limbs or be carried in hand-barrows, all are in such a state of exhaustion that they cannot eat and that they must be fed with a spoon, by little doses at a time."

"The cold has mowed down all those who were weak-lunged. At night, in order to keep warm, they would lie down close together. Their torturers put a stop to that practice. In day time they were forced to march in open air. Thus did the Germans murder hundreds of our compatriots. And that we shall never forget."

"When the deported do return, their first cry is: 'Bread! Some bread please!' They have suffered terribly from hunger in Germany; these poor wretches had nothing to eat but cold rations. Some people may say that such a statement is false or exaggerated. It is only the exact truth."

"As long as the Boches will be crushed, and will stoically bear our own lot. And they will be crushed. Such is the unanimous feeling of the Belgians."

## Mysterious Hero Of British Navy

Cannot Tell Public How he Won High Honors

Commander Gordon Campbell, mysterious hero of the British navy, leaped 700 junior naval officers in promotion, became a member of the Distinguished Service Order and was decorated with the Victoria Cross in less than a year and a half. Yet, with a storm raging around his secret career, he is bound by naval ethics not to tell publicly how he won either his promotion or the high honors bestowed by King George.

Curiosity started mildly, but when Campbell and the admiralty remained silent, the demand for information reached the proportion of a public uproar. Campbell is not criticized, exactly; the public really wants a chance to sing his praises. The music is ready, but English hero worshippers refuse to sing a song without words, which makes the present demonstration a clamor instead of a popular laudation.

A high official of the admiralty assured the United Press that Campbell's achievements and bravery during the war deserve every ray of honor turned upon him. When the war is over the people may know what he did and how he did it, but for the time being his deeds must remain behind the veil.

Just recently his name appeared in the Court Circular as the recipient of the Victoria Cross, highest of all honors for sheer bravery, so Campbell must have found something more exciting than the command of the Bittern.

## War Work Phases

Insight Into What Britain Has to Supply for Trench Warfare

Dr. Christopher Addison, minister of munitions, says that a committee of experts are considering development of copper and other mineral resources of the United Kingdom.

Dr. Addison was speaking in the house of commons on the estimates for the ministry of munitions. He gave a striking account of the work of the department since it started a little more than two years ago. Dr. Addison said that some conception of the magnitude of the production of explosives might be formed from the fact that in March, 1917, the capacity for the production of high explosives was more than four times that of March, 1916, and 28 times that of March, 1915.

The ministry had recently reached such a state of production in respect to gun munitions that it was able to divert certain national factories to assisting other sections of the munitions program. He mentioned the discovery of a component of a new type which possessed great advantages for certain purposes. A large supply of this had been produced in a short time and was proving of the greatest value in facilitating the advance at the front and in saving life.

The requirements regarding the accumulation of a great reserve of field-gun ammunition would be met in good time and despite the enormous expenditure in the first nine weeks of the offensive, the stock of filled shells had only fallen off seven per cent. Field Marshal Haig had enthusiastically reported on the accuracy and fine detonating quality of the ammunition, whether it was used for wire cutting, barrage or other purposes.

The output of machine guns and rifles was fully equal to the demands, while for railway purposes, tracks pulled up in England, Australia and Canada had been utilized. Canada had arranged to pull up 800 miles of track and ship complete when wanted. More than 2,000 miles of track had already been supplied in complete condition and nearly 1,000 locomotives, apart from hundreds supplied by the railways.

The supplies of the new design tanks were coming forward excellently and, continued the minister, "the end of the story is not yet, for the enthusiasm of Col. Stern, the inventor of the tanks, and his colleagues, knows no limits."

With respect to steel, the minister said that the output of steel in this country before the war had for some time been stationary at a little over 7,000,000 tons yearly. The output was now ten million tons, and he would be disappointed if it did not reach a twelve million tons output by the end of next year. Within 14 months the capacity for the manufacture of basic steel had increased by 30 per cent. The demands for steel were so many that the control had been very close, and despite all the help from Canada and the United States, he could not offer any immediate prospect of relief.

Notwithstanding the cost of material and labor, the government was obtaining steel plates in this country at less than half their cost in the United States, while shell steel cost 30 per cent. less.

Referring to salvage operations at the front, the minister said it was now possible to reform hundreds of thousands of 18-pounder cartridge cases weekly at a cost of four pence each, compared with seven shillings for new cases.

Regarding trench warfare, he said: "While we started behind in the race, we are probably now as superior to the Germans in this section of warfare as we are in that of artillery."

More than 1,500,000 steel helmets had been supplied in the last six months, and whereas in December the tonnage required for trench warfare material was 7,648 tons in the last six months it was 17,963 tons.

The work of the ministry had almost doubled within the last 12 months. The aircraft supply alone at the beginning of the year required an additional ten thousand workers, and that which applied to the aircraft applied also to shipbuilding, gun making, tanks, agricultural implements and other necessities of war.

The widespread employment of women had been attended singularly with little difficulty. From sixty to eighty per cent. of the machine work on shells, fuse and trench warfare supplies was done by women.

## Cossacks Who Stick

The Cossacks have kept their heads. They have good heads, better educated than the average Russian. Trained to self-government, in village and central bodies, they do not go crazy about it now.

Socialistic theories cannot intoxicate men who hold land and other property in common. Good horsemen they see the German plotters stealing up with halter on his back and the feed-bag ostentatiously held out. They are in the war to stick.

And we—did we suppose we should soon be saying, "Thank God for the Cossacks"?—New York World.

"How has your political career been occupied?"

"Mostly," replied Senator Sorghum, "in trying to reform the other fellows and fighting the fellows who were trying to reform me."



# CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

## The Squire's Sweetheart

— BY —  
KATHARINE TYNANWARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED  
London, Melbourne, and Toronto

(Continued.)

"That is the worst of caring for someone very much," he said soberly. "One is apt to be so unreasonably afraid. Think, Don, there are two of them. Two women are not run over in the London streets without some account of them."

"I did not think of them being run over," the Squire said wearily. He said no more—nothing of the thing he did fear.

He made an effort to rouse himself, while his eye turned towards the door. There was something in the way he warmed his hands as though the frost of age had suddenly come upon him. As the firelight played over his face Hilary was astonished at the ravages a few hours had made in it. Poor old Don! He had taken love very badly, since an inexplicable absence of a few hours of the girl he loved could have so ravaged his sensitive face.

"I have said if you went back to town you would find they had returned," Hilary ventured. "I thought of going back by the ten o'clock. Letter ring for some food and come with me. It is awful to sit and do nothing. I shall go mad."

The Squire's face kindled for a moment with a gleam of life and energy which soon went out.

"She would not have come back," he said, and turned round with his back to the fire. "Besides, I have sent a message to Egerton to come to me here. I can't talk things over before that woman. Perhaps we may come to some conclusion between us."

"Then you won't wait me! I had made up my mind to go back by the ten o'clock. I have plenty of time still."

"Can't you stay?" the Squire asked in a tone of mechanical kindness. "Why should you run away, Hilary, when you have just come? You are not looking yourself. Been overworking? I thought you'd have been down a month ago."

"I shall come back. As a matter of fact, Don, I'm internally worried. You have not got all the troubles of life to yourself. Since I came down this afternoon I've heard that old Gilbert South has filed a petition for divorce."

"Ah, that's bad, that's very bad!" said the Squire. "He'll be hounded out of court. He hasn't a leg to stand on, the old scoundrel. It will only make that poor woman wicker and him blacker."

"It will kill her," said Hilary briefly.

There was a knock at the door. The Squire looked up eagerly.

"It will hardly be Egerton yet," he said, but his face fell as William brought in the evening letters on a tray.

"There's only the Squire's word," said Hilary.

The Squire turned over the letters rapidly. It was as he had known it would be. There was no letter in Holly's bag, so Hilary informed him, and Hilary, who had been used to contain so many sweet things for a lover.

He put the letters on one side, then took them up again and glanced through them wearily. The superscription on one seemed to puzzle him. He opened it, took in the contents of the first paper he extracted, then went on to the other, and the expression of his face changed.

"There is some news," he said. "Good! I said you would be all right."

The Squire looked at him as though he had not heard or did not quite understand him.

"I wish Egerton would come," he said.

"Who took the message?"

"Old Hall's grandson."

"I'll have time to call at the New Cottage, if I start now. The message may have misheard."

"Stay, Hilary! I'll come with you. I can't wait here. Do you know—of course you don't—how the ticking of a clock can be like the dropping of ice-cold water on your heart? I dare say we'll meet Egerton on the way, and I can turn back with him."

"Have some food first. I ought to stay and see that you eat it, but I'll lose my train if I do. I'll send Egerton all right. You'll let me know at once what has happened."

"As soon as there is anything to tell."

The door opened again, and this time it was Lionel Egerton who came. Hilary shook hands with him as he passed out, not so engrossed in his own troubles that he forgot to tell William that his master had not dined and that food had better be set in the dining room.

It was only when he was in the train that he remembered the Squire and kept to himself what was in the letter that contained news.

At Chappell Place a disappointment awaited him; Mr. Langton was out of town. A new servant opened the door to him.

"When did he go?"

"He went yesterday, sir. He was very much in need of a holiday. If it is urgent, sir, Dr. Verner, of Wiltshire Street is seeing his patients, No. 11, sir."

"Thank you."

Hilary went away, baffled and defeated—walked through miles of unaccustomed streets, got back to his rooms in the small hours, and only then remembered that he had not asked when Mr. Langton was coming back.

He was at Chappell Place as early as he dared present himself in the morning to ask the question, but was met with a rebuff. Mr. Langton had not said when he was coming back. It might be a month, maybe six weeks.

Could a letter be forwarded to him?

Hilary's appearance forbade his being taken as an importunate dun, which was just as well. He noticed vaguely that the house had a dishevelled air—a cleaning-up going on, evidently.

The man answered respectfully enough that Mr. Langton's were not to be forwarded, as he would be moving about from place to place.

Hilary went away more baffled and disturbed than ever. After a few

days, during which he walked and drove about northwest London, hoping vainly to come upon some landmark that he could recognize from that night drive in Mr. Langton's motor, he went and interviewed Dr. Verner—a fat, rather foolish-faced young man, who was not likely Hilary thought bitterly, to deprive Mr. Langton of many patients.

Dr. Verner a glass in one eye that turned a fixed glare on Hilary, regretted that he was not in a position to give Mr.—er—Strangways any information which would enable a letter to reach Mr. Langton.

He added, in a more human and friendly way that Langton was always a solitary fellow. He had been just the same when he had been up at Oxford with Dr. Verner's father—Sir William Verner, you know. Langton was quite popular according to Sir William Verner, but always a quiet fellow, though he had retired more and more into his shell as years went by.

"He's a splendid fellow all the same," Dr. Verner concluded, in a genial outburst. "If you want to see him very badly—I dare say, he won't stay away too long. He'll be thinking of all the people who depend on him. Some people pitch their patients to the devil when they go for a holiday. Not Langton. Langton would rush back from the finest holiday ever was if he suspected that a patient wanted him badly. He was thoroughly done up this time. I advised him not to have letters forwarded; he'd never stand the winter if he hadn't a good holiday."

Some people might have thought of Mr. Langton's chauffeur as the one to discover for Hilary the place he searched for so incessantly in those days when he had thought to be in Scotland. That was something Hilary could not do. He had suggested tentatively to Dr. Verner, who became more friendly as the time passed,

that Mr. Langton's patients at the nursing home must miss him badly.

(To Be Continued.)

### General Brusiloff

Mr. Hamilton Fyfe, giving his impression of General Brusiloff, in the Daily Mail, says that for his age, which is sixty-four, he looks marvelously lithe and young; he is marvelously active. "He eats little. Twenty minutes for dinner he considers more than enough. He is never flustered, never worried. He makes his plans and applies all the force of his character to getting them carried out. He inspires trust in good men, fear in others. His orders have got to be obeyed; everyone knows that. Brusiloff is eager for action, eager to end the war. If any man can pull Russia together and make her see which way the parallel paths of duty and self-interest lie, that man is Brusiloff. His universal popularity is a very valuable asset."

### Ship Losses Tremendous

Norway's losses of ships in the U-boat warfare for the six months ended June 29, says a Christiania despatch, were about 4,490,000 tons. Indiscriminate U-boat attacks resulting in several sinkings have just compelled the Swedish fishing fleet on the coast of Norway outside the German danger zone to suspend fishing and return home before the end of the season after heavy losses.

"What did the jury do to St. Hawkies for stealin' Bill Bailey's sheep?"

"Found him not guilty, but said that if they were him they'd take the sheep back."—Browning's Magazine.

In making a goose Dame Nature required a lot of quills, but a man can make a goose of himself with only one quill.

### Drowning Accidents

Many Lives Uselessly Sacrificed Through Carelessness

Each year many lives are lost by drowning accidents. Carelessness and bravado are the chief causes, consequently many lives might be saved by the exercise of caution.

Learning to swim is of course the first essential in the preventing of drownings, but, even in this, there is an element of danger, as the learner is often tempted to go beyond his depth before fully competent to take care of himself. To keep within his depth is the only safe way for the beginner.

Carelessness in the use of rowboats and canoes has claimed many victims. Ordinary common sense only is necessary to overcome these drowning accidents. These frail craft are only intended for the use of those who know how to use them, and safety depends upon the occupants refraining from moving about.

The use of high-speed motor boats of late has added its chapter to the record of lives lost by drowning. Lack of speed restriction on our inland lakes and rivers has encouraged the "speed fiend," and consequently many accidents are due to his running down and swamping rowboats and canoes, as well as collisions with other motor boats.

These accidents are avoidable, and the most elementary application of "safety first" principles would save to Canada many needlessly wasted lives.

### Tactful Boy

Green Guller (to caddie)—What are you looking there for? I must have driven it 50 yards further than that.

Diplomatic Caddie—Yes, sir; but sometimes they hit a stone and bounce back a terrible distance, sir.

## APPLEFORD'S SANI-WRAPPERS

Our papers are cleansed, treated and purified with Refined Paraffine Waxes and Disinfectants.

They add to the Freshness, Cleanliness and Purity of your goods.

They preserve the Color and Quality of Fresh and Cooked Meats and are Germ-proof, Moisture-proof and Grease-proof. They will not stick to the Meat.



MUCH BETTER AND NO HIGHER IN PRICE

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR SANI WRAPPERS OR WRITE US DIRECT FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

Appleford's Carbon Coated Counter Sales Books are no dearer than the ordinary kind. Now made with new improved Formulas and Appliances and better than ever before. If you are not a customer, write us for a sample book.

Appleford Counter Check Book Co., Limited

HAMILTON, CANADA

OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES AT TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG and VANCOUVER.





### Why Don't Restaurants Use Sticky Fly Paper

Instead of Nauseating Guests With the Gory Fly Swatter

Now that fly time is again with us, diners at many restaurants are forced to watch individual fly swatting campaigns while endeavoring to enjoy the food ordered.

Unless one is blessed with more than ordinary poise, such interludes take the joy out of life and make summer dining a debatable pleasure. Why don't restaurant managers and soda fountain clerks and all who offer the public food and drink come to their senses and substitute the unobtrusive fly paper—that reliable sticky fly paper that does the work quietly but so thoroughly.

So you, the innocent bystander, can eat untroubled by buzzing marauders or an active campaign for their extermination.

And just remember, Mr. Restaurant Keeper, that flies in the dining room, swatted and unswatted, indicate more flies in the kitchen and general untidy conditions. They are a very decided indication of bad housekeeping, very easily eliminated from your domestic arrangements by good screens, and the above mentioned fly paper. You would be horrified at the idea of mice or cockroaches invading the sacred precincts of your dining room, but flies are just as objectionable. Clear them out and let your patrons eat in peace.

### SUMMER HEAT HARD ON BABY

No season of the year is so dangerous to the life of little ones as the summer. The excessive heat throws the little stomach out of order so quickly that unless prompt aid is at hand the baby may be beyond all human help before the mother realizes he is ill. Summer is the season when diarrhoea, cholera infantum, dysentery and colic are most prevalent. Any one of these troubles may prove deadly if not promptly treated. During the summer the mother's best friend is Baby's Own Tablets. They regulate the bowels, sweeten the stomach and keep baby healthy. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

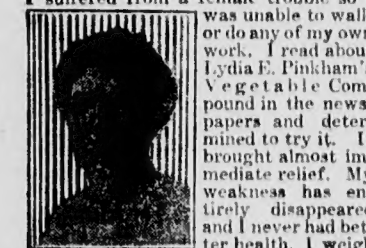
### Canada's Trade Still Going Up

Canada's total trade for April and May, the first two months of the fiscal year, was \$408,606,875, compared with \$269,509,815 for the same two months last year. Imports amounted to \$194,404,188 and exports \$214,202,685. Imports for May amounted to \$107,596,379, an increase of nearly forty million. Exports for the same period were \$152,000,000, an increase of fifty-five million. There was an increase in every class, but the big increases were twenty-five million in agricultural products and twenty-five million in manufacturers' customs. Revenue for May increased four million.

### WOMAN SICK TWO YEARS

Could Do No Work. Now Strong as a Man.

Chicago, Ill.—“For about two years I suffered from a female trouble so I was unable to walk or do any of my own work. I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in the newspapers and determined to try it. It brought almost immediate relief. My weakness was entirely disappeared and I never had better health. I weigh



165 pounds and am as strong as a man. I think money is well spent which purchases Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.”—Mrs. Jos. O'BRYAN, 1755 Newport Ave., Chicago, Ill.

The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, is unparalleled. It may be used with perfect confidence by women who suffer from displacements, inflammation, ulceration, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, and nervous prostration. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the standard remedy for female ills.

W. N. U. 1169

### Cost of Preserving Greatly Exaggerated

Women Now Determined to Save the Fruit Crop

Last summer many women did not put up their regular supply of home-made preserves; and bitterly they regretted it. They became scared at what they called the high price of sugar. When sugar reached 7-12 cents a pound, they let the strawberries and cherries go by. When sugar sold at 8 cents and 8-12 cents, they permitted the luscious peaches, pears, plums and apples to rot on the ground.

But never again. This summer will see a genuine, old time revival in home-made preserving; because the women of Canada now realize what a foolish extravagance it was to do without preserves; especially when the increased cost of putting them up is infinitesimal.

As a matter of fact, every woman can prove—with her first lot of strawberries, that the increased cost of sugar is surprisingly small.

Turning back the files of papers publishing market prices, we find that in 1912, 1913 and 1914, up to the outbreak of war the average price of granulated sugar was 5-12 cents a pound. Today the best granulated sugar retails at 8-12 cents. This is an average of 3 cents a pound for the whole of the country.

A quart jar of preserved berries or fruit, requires but half a pound of sugar; so that the increased cost of preserving, due to the increased cost of sugar, is only 1-2 cents a quart, compared with the cost of preserving before the war when sugar was unusually cheap.

Now is the time for the women of Canada to come gallantly to the aid of the country, and help to conserve our food supplies. The fruit crop this year promises to be a record one, both in quality and quantity. Foreign markets being closed because of the shortage in transportation, it rests almost entirely with our homemakers as to whether this crop worth millions is to be a source of profit or a complete loss.

With the home pantries filled with delicious jams, preserves, and jellies; with these delicacies served for dessert instead of pies and cakes enormous quantities of wheat will be released for the troops in France and for the starving children in Belgium.

A careful consideration of the above facts will show to the Canadian housewife that sugar is not too high for preserving profitably, that the increased cost of sugar has not materially increased the cost of home-made preserves; and that preserving is both an economy and a patriotic action.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY, Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 20th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public, Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. See testimonials in free literature.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all druggists. 73c. Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

### Enemy Aviators Afraid

Captured Flier Relates Why He Shied to Earth Instead of Behind Own Lines

German aviators are being told by their superior officers that capture by the French or Americans means torture. Evidence comes from the front of the enemy's growing lack of air morale and the fear with which he enters combat. Near the headquarters of the Lafayette Escadrille, Aviator Gaillet, French flier of an escadrille working in conjunction with the American birdmen, attacked a German biplane. Twenty-five well placed shots wounded the enemy pilot in the arm. The latter, obsessed by fear of capture became so frightened that he almost lost control of his machine. He hurriedly and ungracefully plucked down to the nearest point and landed. It was behind the French lines. He could have easily maneuvered in such a manner as to reach the German lines in safety.

The story of the German airman's fear developed when he was questioned by his French and American captors. He explained that, during the combat, his machine gunner had hidden in the body of the biplane too much afraid to look at the attacking French machine. Before leaving their aerodrome both had been impressed that they would be doomed to hideous physical agony if captured. They were accordingly relieved when told that a prison camp with better food than they might expect in Germany was the worst they could expect.

### The Effervescent Purse

The Waiter—And what would Monsieur like to drink?

She—Oh, let's have something fizzy, old dear.

He—Certainly. Two ginger ales, please, waiter.—Passing Show.



2 and 5 lb. Cartons—10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

No one ever doubts REDPATH quality, because in its Sixty Years of use no one has ever bought a barrel, bag or carton of poor Redpath sugar. It is made in one grade only—the highest.

“Let Redpath Sweeten it.”

12

Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited, Montreal.

### New Promotion Regulations

The Canadian Associated Press understands that new regulations have been issued governing the promotion and graduation of officers with the Canadian overseas forces. Promotion will be by selection based on efficiency, but seniority and length of service must be considered. It is learned that special orders have been issued for Canadian drafts training in England to be supplied on their despatch overseas with Canadian boots in good condition and properly broken.

### Counter Check Or Sales Books

Mr. Merchant—

If you are not already using our Counter Check or Sales Books, we would respectfully solicit your next order. Years of experience in the manufacture of this line enable us to give you a book as nearly perfect as it is possible to be made in these difficult times.

All classes and grades of paper are now from 100 to 400 per cent. higher than they were two years ago. Carbon papers, waxes for coated books, labor, in fact everything that goes into the cost of counter check or sales books are very high in price. Notwithstanding these facts, our modern and well equipped plant for this particular work enables us to still keep our prices reasonably low. Before placing your next order write us for samples and prices, or consult the proprietor of this paper.

We make a specialty of Carbon Back or Coated Books, also O.K. Special Triplicate books. On these, and our regular duplicate and triplicate separate Carbon Leaf Books, we number among our customers the largest and best commercial houses from coast to coast. No order is too large or too small to be looked after carefully.

We have connections with the largest paper mill in Canada, ensuring an ample supply of the best grade paper used in counter check books. You are therefore assured of an extra grade of paper, prompt service and shipments.

### Waxed Papers and Sanitary Wrappers

We also manufacture Waxed Bread and Meat Wrappers, plain and printed; Confectionery Wrappers, Pure Food Waxed Paper Rolls for Home Use, Fruit Wrappers, etc.

Write for samples of our G. & B. Waxed Papers used as a meat Wrapper. It is both grease and moisture proof, and the lowest priced article on the market for this purpose.

### Genuine Vegetable Parchment for Butter Wrappers

We are large importers of this particular brand of paper. Our prices on 8x11 size in 100M quantities and upwards, are very low considering the present high price of this paper. We can supply any quantity printed “Choice Dairy Butter” from stock.

Our machinery and equipment for Waxing and Printing is the most modern and complete in Canada and ensures you first-class goods and prompt service.

### APPLEFORD COUNTER CHECK BOOK COMPANY, LTD.

Hamilton, Canada.

Offices: Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

### A Golden Hen

The hen that lays the golden egg has been found. She lays eggs for the American Red Cross at fabulous prices, and is located in Middleton, Ohio. The hen and a dozen of her eggs were given to the Red Cross by a poor woman. It was her “widow's mite,” but, auctioned, the gift brought \$2,002; \$266 for Biddy and \$1,734 for the eggs, \$144.60 each, the highest price ever paid for eggs.

### After the Movies

Two Eyes for a Lifetime. Murine is for Tired Eyes. Red Eyes—Sore Eyes—Irritated Eyes—Itchy Eyes—Refreshed Eyes—Murine is a Refreshment for Eyes that feel dry and smart. Give your eyes as much of your loving care as your mouth and with the same regularity. CARE FOR THEM. YOU CANNOT BUY NEW EYES! Sold at Drug and Optical Stores or by Mail. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for Free Book.

### Japan's Shipping For American Steel

Arrangements Under Way Whereby U. S. Will Secure Transport Facilities

The Japanese government is making arrangements with the United States government whereby Japan will get steel in exchange for ships. The first part of the agreement will be that the United States expedite shipments of steel for Japanese shipyards, and in return Japan will send about 50,000 tons of ships to carry United States troops and war material to Europe.

A further effort will be made by Japanese ship builders to induce Gen. Goethals to order ships for the emergency fleet from Japan. These shipowners say they can complete steel steamers and have them in commission in four months if they get the steel. American producers have been quoting Japanese ship builders as high as 12 cents a pound for fabricated steel plates. Deliveries are slow and Japanese construction is held up by shortage of plates. If the shipping board places orders and rushes deliveries of steel, the plentiful supply of cheap labor will enable Japan to build 10,000 ton steamers in a few months at a price considerably below the present market price.

The same authority says that Japan is sending more warships to the Mediterranean and the Atlantic war zones.

Holloway's Corn Cure takes the corn out by the roots. Try it and prove it.

### Big Trade Increase

Remarkable Increase Shown for First Two Months of Present Fiscal Year

The report of American Consul-General John G. Foster, stationed at Ottawa, shows that the trade of the Dominion of Canada for the first two months of the present fiscal year beginning with April 1, 1917, has shown a remarkable increase as compared with the corresponding months of 1916, the total value of the imports of merchandise for consumption and the domestic exports amounting to \$408,606,875, as compared with \$269,509,815 in 1916. The merchandise imported for consumption amounted to \$194,404,188 compared with \$199,845,642 in 1916. The domestic exports were \$214,202,685, compared with \$149,745,173 one year previous. The duty collected during the first two months of the fiscal year 1917, amounted to \$30,858,308, compared with \$22,887,138 for the same period in 1916.

Sores Heal Quickly.—Have you a persistent sore that refuses to heal? Then, try Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in the dressing. It will stop sloughing, carry away the proud flesh, draw out the pus and prepare a clean way for the new flesh. It is the recognized healer among oils and ointments of people can certify that it healed where other oils failed utterly.

### Bread Card Thieves Active in Berlin

After an interval of quiet bread card thieves have resumed their handiwork in Berlin. According to reports reaching London, 18,000 weekly bread cards were found in one raid. These cards represented more than twenty tons of bread.

### Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

### Would Endanger the Empire

The semi-official Bayerische Staats Zeitung of Munich protests against the efforts being made to introduce a parliamentary regime in Germany, alluding to the plan as “a measure which is impossible, because it would endanger the very existence of the empire.”

“It must be fought with the utmost energy,” continues the newspaper. “On the other hand, measures in conformity with the federal character of the empire and capable of assuring closer collaboration between the imperial authorities and the representatives of the people cannot be received with satisfaction as likely to promote the interests of the country.”

### Facilitating Train Movements In U. S.

American Roads Taking Drastic Measures to Speed Up Freight Shipments

In order to facilitate train movements and release passenger train crews for other work, the railways of the United States are making drastic reductions compared to which those in Canada early this year appear mild. Thus, for instance, the Pennsylvania railroad has eliminated no less than 102 trains, or more than double the number taken off the whole of the Canadian railways. This will cut down the passenger movement by an amount equivalent to 2,268,000 train miles per annum, or over 6,500 train miles every week day. A number of parlor cars, restaurant cars and observation cars are being discontinued. The Boston and Maine has taken off no less than 255 trains, or more than five times the number taken off in Canada, saving approximately 41,000 train miles per week. Strenuous efforts are also being made to increase the carload and to impress on merchants the importance of rapid unloading so that the freight equipment shall be kept busy to its utmost capacity, and terminals should be kept clear. The American railroads realize that speed in freight movement is one of the greatest aids they can give to help win the war and according to all reports are achieving remarkable results. It is up to Canadians to see that Canada is not left behind in this patriotic race.

### The Pill That Brings Relief.

When, after one has partaken of a meal he is oppressed by feelings of fullness and pain in the stomach he suffers from dyspepsia, which will persist if it be not dealt with. Parmer's Vegetable Pills are the very best medicine that can be taken to bring relief. These pills are specially compounded to deal with dyspepsia, and their sterling qualities in this respect can be vouched for by legions of users.

### A Bigger Haul

Burglar—Let's go out to de sea shore an' rob de guests at a summer hotel.

His Pal—Aw, what's de use? Let's wait till September an' rob de proprietor.

### Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria

### Shocked at Depravity of Enemies

The Reichstag was opened recently with a speech by the president, who said that the war continued to rage and asked what a “shocking amount of misery and distress would be spared the world if Germany's enemies had agreed to the magnanimous peace offer of Emperor William and his allies to end a peace which would preserve the honor and the interests of all nations.” The Reichstag's president declared that the war aims of Germany's enemies meant disruption of Germany and her allies but that against this existed the unanimous duty to resist with all her power and defend Germany's future, cost what it may.

“Did you know that the Bentleys are moving?”

“Moving? Why, they've only been here a year. People are just beginning to get to know them.”

“That's why they're going”—Clippings.

### Nature Says

“I can remedy most ills, and help you to escape many ailments, if you give me timely aid.” Naturally, Nature prefers

### BEECHAM'S PILLS

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25c.



# Are you coming to the Fair this year?

We know you are busy, but take a day or two off and attend

## CENTRAL ALBERTA'S 15th Annual Agricultural Fair

At Didsbury on

### Wednesday and Thursday Sept. 5 & 6, 1917

Prospects were never better for the best display Didsbury has ever had. Have you secured your membership ticket in the Agricultural Society yet? If not, get it now. \* Every consideration shown Exhibitors and all visitors will be made welcome to

## DIDSBURY'S BIG FAIR

For further particulars see  
Wm. RUPP, President. PARKER R. REED, Sec.-Treas

### News From Carlyle Dairy Co., Didsbury

Our new Butter, Cheese and Shipping Station has been operating since July 2nd, as doubtless you know. To promote the Farmers' interests and welfare has been our sole aim and purpose in building this plant and if possible help him realize larger profits on his investment. Our intention is to create closer relations between the producer and the manufacturer for their greater mutual advantage. When both producer and manufacturer make money, good times result; when one or both fail to make money from their labor and investments, hard times come knocking at the door. We sincerely believe that under the existing conditions in Canada, the dairy industry is that which will give the best profits to the Farmers. The demand for all dairy produce is always increasing, and without trying to prophesy, we believe we can certify that for years to come these products will bring high prices. We invite everybody to come in and visit our plant and we will gladly explain our methods of endeavoring to give all a square deal. We wish to earnestly thank all those who have already patronized us and at the same time extend an invitation to those who have not to give us a trial and we will guarantee you good results.

Office Phone 86  
Residence 24

A. R. KENDRICK,  
Manager.

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

### ELITE Billiard Parlor and Barber Shop

High Grade Tobacco  
and Cigars.

The place to spend an evening

W. H. Stark & Co

### Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged....\$ 475.75  
W. F. Sick..... 4.00  
\$ 479.75

### AROUND THE TOWN

(Continued from page 1)

The following pupils, who studied at Melvin school, passed into Grade IX—Merilda May Gilnor, Nora Bricker and Emma Bolton.

Mrs Sick acknowledges with thanks on behalf of the W. C. T. U. Prisoners of War Fund, the following donations:—Springside ladies, \$5.70; friends, \$1.20.

The Misses Bessie and Ruth Moyle entertained a number of their young friends at a party in honor of Miss Kathleen McKenna, of Edmonton, on Tuesday night. A very enjoyable time was passed with games, after which a light lunch was served.

Courses in domestic science will be held in the Red Cross rooms on August 30, 31 and Sept. 1, under the auspices of the Didsbury Women's Institute. Two demonstrators from Edmonton will be present. All ladies are invited to attend these courses.

L. H. Becker and wife, of St. Louis, Mo., who had been visiting friends in the north, got off the train on Friday with a very sick baby. The mother decided to return to her friends until the recovery of her child, while the father continued his anxious journey to their home in Missouri.

J. Bode, one of the substantial farmers of Westcott district, took out a new hay rake on Monday. He had a wagon load of empty milk cans and a cheque in his pocket for \$73, for two weeks' milk the product of 13 dairy cows, and he was "lucky." He has just finished sowing a field of rye and has now pitched into the haying.

Fred Harder, a prosperous farmer of Maiden district, and Paul Schaefer, a storekeeper at Maiden, stopped over in town Monday on their way to Calgary. They report harvesting commenced but not general in their district. Between Maiden and Three Hills there are many fields of oats and barley in stock. All crops—hay and grain—are the best ever.

On August 10th the Red Cross workers of Springside, Berlin, Westcott, Rugby and Didsbury shipped a box of supplies made up of the following articles: 180 triangulars, 6 pairs socks, 26 towels, 36 slings, 21 pyjamas, 2 surgicals, 2 pyjama drawers, 2 service shirts, 91 pillow cases, 7 nurses' aprons, 6 operation stockings, 71 bandages, 6 comfort bags, 24 kit bags.

### Ten Cars of Fresh Fruit

The first car of mixed British Columbia fruits of the 10 cars Williams & Little have contracted for to be shipped direct from the growers in refrigerator cars and thus arrive in good condition will reach Didsbury in time for distribution on the Fair days. By buying direct from the growers the middlemen's profits are cut out and the consumer buys his fruit at the same price as the commission merchants and wholesale fruit houses have to pay for theirs. Williams & Little sold 6 carloads last fall in their two stores and are confident they can sell 10 cars this season in their four stores—the stores that satisfy in price, quality and service.

### SEE ME FOR Singer Sewing Machines & Repairs

I can supply your wants on short notice. Old machines taken in trade for new ones.

ANDREW AIRD  
DIDSBURY, ALTA.

### Notice.

Take notice that the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Westerdale No. 311 was confirmed in respect of the herein described lands at the Court of confirmation held at Didsbury on the 4th day of October, 1916, and unless such lands are redeemed on or before the 4th day of October, 1917, the same will be absolutely forfeited for nonpayment of taxes.

Dated at Didsbury this 20th day of August, 1917.

A. McNAUGHTON,  
Secretary-Treasurer,  
Rural Municipality of Westerdale No. 311.

Part of Sec.	Sec.	Tp.	Rge.	Meridian
S. E.	35	31	2	West 5th
S. E.	1	32	4	West 5th
N.W.	6	32	4	West 5th
S. W.	11	32	2	West 5th
S. W.	30	33	2	West 5th
S. E.	13	33	3	West 5th
S. E.	30	33	3	West 5th
N. E.	30	33	3	West 5th
S. E.	24	33	5	West 5th
N. E.	24	33	5	West 5th



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M. Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. All visiting brethren welcome.

W. G. LIESEMER, A. BRUSSO,  
Secretary. W. M.



DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F. Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

S. R. WOOD, Sec. G. F. SMITH, N. G.

Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S.  
Dental Surgeon

Office opposite Rosebud Hotel, Osler street.  
Business Phone 120

Didsbury - - - Alberta

Earle E. Freeman, L.L.B.  
(Successor to W. A. Austin)

Solicitor for  
Union Bank of Canada.  
Royal Bank of Canada.  
Western Mutual Fire Insurance Co.  
Town of Didsbury.

MONEY TO LOAN  
Didsbury - - - Alberta

Dr. W. G. Evans, M.D.  
Physician, Surgeon

Graduate of Toronto University. Office opposite Rosebud hotel, Osler street.

Residence Phone 50 Office Phone 120  
Didsbury - - - Alberta

J. L. Clarke, M.D., L.M.C.C.  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

Graduate University of Manitoba. Late senior house surgeon of St. Michael's hospital, Newark, N. J.

Office and residence: One block west of Union Bank.

PHONE 128  
DIDSBURY, - - - ALBERTA

### VETERINARY SURGEON

Dr. I. E. PASLEY, D.V.M.

I am prepared to answer calls day or night. Parturition work and surgery my specialties.

Phone Central DIDSBURY OR OLDS

### DR. A. J. MALMAS,

VETERINARY SURGEON.

Graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College.

Obstetrics, Surgery and Animal Dentistry a Specialty.

Calls answered day or night.

PHONE 143

Residence King Edward St., DIDSBURY



### SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions. In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—1141.

### Fall Term AUGUST 27

WE CAN HELP YOU SUCCEED

Garbutt Business College, CALGARY

Success Business College, REGINA



Light Four Touring

\$975

Roadster . . . . \$950  
Country Club \$1110  
f. o. b. Point of Shipment  
Prices subject to change  
without notice

### Economical

The Overland Light Four is a light, snappy, powerful motor car—economical in price and in gasoline consumption.

It's a perfect beauty.

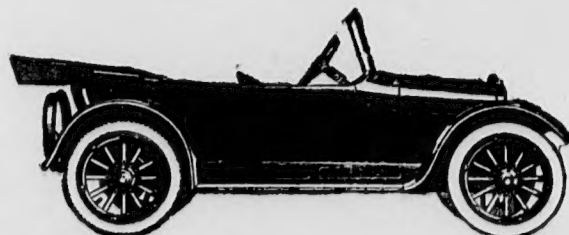
The body is a rich Brewster green with white ivory striping set off by black wheels, fenders and trimmings.

Every convenience is provided.

Better come in, have a look at the car and try it out.

WALTER LESLIE

Local Dealer, DIDSBURY, ALTA



Willys-Overland Limited, West Toronto, Ont.  
Willys-Knight and Overland Automobiles, Commercial Cars